

10. 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Intelligence Office. Station.

June 6, 1925

REPORT ON Intelligence Matters.

Made by D. S. Tinkler.

Forwarded by

J. H. G. G. G.

Sir,

The following noteworthy events have occurred on and since the morning of June 5:-

EXTENSION OF THE STRIKE.

Further large numbers of Chinese employees of foreign concerns joined in the general strike on June 5, whilst an increasing number of workers in Chinese employ have also gone on strike. In several plants, fairly large numbers of strikers have, however, resumed work and it is obvious that many others would do likewise were it not for the effect of intimidation.

1480 employees, mostly women, of the Wei Tung Cotton Mill (Chinese) 12, Lay Road, struck work on June 5 and 300 women walked out of the Sung Sing Cotton Mill (Chinese) 78 Ward Road.

150 men employed at the Presbyterian Mission Press, 135 North Szechuen Road Extension (Outside Limits) failed to appear for work at 7 a.m. June 5.

By 2 p.m. June 5 practically all employees of the British Cigarette Co.'s factory at 56 Dixwell Road had struck work increasing the total number of strikers from this plant to 350.

All employees of the Ohing Yui Silk Weaving Co.'s factory (Chinese) 400 Chaofoeng Road, struck work on the morning of June 5. They consist of 120 men and about 80 women. 38 workers from the same company's godown at 528 Yochew Road also went on strike.

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Workers of the Nagai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills Nos. 3, 4 and 5 East, 5 West, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Pootoo Road and Gordon Road Districts were paid out on June 5 without any disturbances occurring.

Nearly all the Chinese servants at the Burlington Hotel to the number of about 70, walked out at 2 p.m. June 5.

Servants left a foreign residence at 125 Jessfield Road and several cases are reported to have occurred in the French Concession. Anti-foreign leaflets have been mailed and otherwise extensively distributed to servants working in foreign dwellings.

About 100 employe~~s~~ of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. including the instrument staff are on strike. Foreigners are able to cope with the ordinary routine.

All employe~~s~~ of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (who are sleeping on the firm's premises) and of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. are now at work. The messengers employed by all three companies are still on strike and recipients of telegrams are asked to call themselves to take delivery.

150 coolies employed at the Sinza Road Water Tower struck work at 6 a.m. June 5, whilst about 11 a.m. a few students who were endeavouring to persuade P.W.D. coolies to leave the Markham Road Depot fled at the approach of a foreign Constable.

The Chinese staffs of the North China, the Shanghai Times, the China Press and the Shanghai Mercury are nearly all still absent.

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Some of the striking office employees of the P. and O. Bank, the American-Oriental Bank and the Banque Sino-Belge are expected to return to work on the morning of June 6. A piece of lead was thrown through a window of the Compradore Office of the Chartered Bank at 2.45 p.m. June 5 and the Compradore has received a letter by mail threatening that he will be shot if his staff continues to work.

53 Chinese banks and exchange shops in Central District remain closed but carry on business through back doors, side doors or grille windows.

Compradores of nearly all large foreign firms in Central District have received threatening letters urging them and their staffs to discontinue working for foreigners. In many cases the postage on these missives has to be paid by the addressees.

25 fitters and coolies of the China General Omnibus Co. Connaught Road, walked out at 11 a.m. June 5. All conductors reported for duty on June 5. Only No. 9 Route is being served (Avenue Road, Avenue Edward VII. and Avenue Foch between 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.) each bus being guarded by a member of the Shot Gun Corps.

All students of the Sputhern University, 44 Markham Road, and of the Great China University, 201 Ferry Road, have vacated the premises of the institutions.

60 men from the Asiatic Engineering Works (U.S.) 120 East Yuhang Road and about 400 from the P.W.D. workshops in Wayside are now on strike.

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Many of the carrying coolies employed at the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's wharves and at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf have resumed work but all are still on strike at the Dairen Kisen Kaisha (South Manchuria Railroad), the O.S.K. and the N.Y.K. wharves.

300 male and female workers of the Van Hwa Silk Filature (Chinese) 1900 Tongshan Road are now on strike.

All garbage coolies in the northern and eastern districts struck work on the morning of June 5.

A small number of coolies in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. at Footung struck work on June 5.

80 out of 300 striking fitters and brass smiths from the Tramway Co.'s sheds, Hart Road, returned to work on the afternoon of June 4 and morning of June 5.

At 10 p.m. June 5 the "boys" of the S.V.C. Club walked out. They had received intimidating letters.

The Ford Hire Service chauffeurs in the French Concession struck work at 1 p.m. June 5. A complete strike of garage chauffeurs is expected on June 6.

600 employees, mostly women, have resumed work at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Japanese) 2 Tengyueh Road.

300 fitters and coolies of the Riverside Power Station resumed work on June 5., leaving an equal number still out.

80 workers at the Tang Han stone yard (Japanese) 65 Wayside Road returned to work on the afternoon of June 5.

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Market conditions in Wayside have improved.

Determined attempts were made on the morning of June 5 to intimidate the few remaining stall holders in the Wuchow Road market by polluting their produce.

Markets in general are carrying on about half normal pressure.

All Chinese shops throughout the Settlement remain half shuttered but are carrying on extensive business. Most of the Chinese shops in the French Concession were half closed on June 5.

ASSAULTS ON JAPANESE AND OTHER FOREIGNERS.

Throughout the day, June 5, these were practically negligible in the Settlement.

About 8.15 p.m. June 5 a stone was thrown at a foreigner (unknown) riding in a ricsha on North Szechuen Road near Jukong Road. It missed its target and crashed through a shop window, the noise arousing a group of Chapel Merchant Volunteers standing on Jukong Road on both sides of the North Szechuen Road Extension. They hastily loaded their rifles and in the excitement one of them fired a shot into the air which so alarmed his comrades that they scampered off in all directions into Chapel.

ATTACKS ON STREET CARS.

A Russian named N. Prekojieff (286 Avenue Joffre) was

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struck in the face by a stone thrown at a street car in which he was travelling on Seward Road near Yuenfong Road at 2 p.m. June 5.

COLLISIONS BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKE PICKETS AND PROPAGANDISTS.

At 10.20 a.m. June 5 on Jessfield Road near Connaught Road, a Chinese thought to be carrying propagandist literature was arrested by a party of S.M.P. Reserves in a motor car. He was found to have a newspaper only and was released.

Trooper Sub Inspector Beale who was in the vicinity reports that a few minutes after the incident 6 or 7 Chinese Merchant Volunteers came from the direction of Jessfield Village and fired three shots from their rifles. It is not known if the shots were aimed at the Sub Inspector.

Yours Obediently,

[Signature]
D. S.

[Handwritten mark]
D. C. I.

Shanghai, June 8, 1925.

Bulletin of Incidents connected with the General Strike.

A Chinese Police Constable wearing a long gown over his uniform was seen removing Municipal proclamations on Nanking Road at 2 p.m. June 5 by a member of the Police Special Reserve (J. J. Keegan). The latter seems to have been at a loss as to how he should act and allowed the culprit to escape. Report by C.D.I. Reeves.

The foreign accountant of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Mr. E. R. Palmer, has stated that several Chinese telephone operators have expressed their willingness to resume work, but the management declines to allow them to go back. Report received by C.D.I. Reeves.

~~Dr. Max Kindler~~, an ex-Austrian of very unsavoury reputation, who is now serving in the Police Special Reserve reports that he has seen letters showing that Messrs. Musso and Fischer have done some service for the Soviet which has won them the approbation of Karachan, the Soviet Minister. Kindler is of the opinion that Messrs. Musso and Fischer are now working on behalf of the Soviet to further the present anti-foreign movement. *C. D. I. Reeves report*

Detectives inquiries indicate that the report in the Russian Press to the effect that an assault had been perpetrated by a crowd of Chinese upon Russians in Chapei is entirely without foundation. The allegation that a Chinese was killed in the alleged affray is equally untrue. Billets have been found in the Astor House for the Russians alleged to have been concerned in the supposed incident. No corroboration can be found of the suggestion that Dolgorakoff, the benefactor of these Russians, has sympathy with the parties concerned in the present anti-foreign movement. *C. D. I. Reeves report*

A student of Nanyang University, a Government school at No. 863 Avenue Haig, was caught by Police on Great Western Road at 3 p.m. June 5 whilst endeavouring to persuade P.W.D. coolies to strike.

It is rumoured that three officers of the Bolshevik Red Army will arrive shortly in Shanghai to assist in a campaign being organized by the Soviet with a view to aggravating the anti-foreign feelings of the students and agitators.

Col. Chang Ts Ying, Chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, on the afternoon of June 5 detailed thirty armed gendarmes to Pootung to protect foreign firms there.

A general strike has been declared by the workers of the Sung Sing () Cotton Mill, (Chinese), No. 2 Iohang Road. Some 2,290 workers are involved. Most of these reside in Chapei, where intimidation is rife.

A Chinese named Loh Zien Foh (陸謙福), No. 303 Wuchow Road, was at 9 p.m. June 5 assaulted on that thoroughfare by a crowd of one hundred and fifty loafers who accused him of wearing a hat made in Japan.

Students to the number of 1,500 who were holding a demonstration on a piece of vacant ground near the junction of Dixwell and Unga Roads ^{on June 5} were dispersed by an armoured car, whose crew thought the place where the demonstration was being held was within the Settlement.

Two coolies who live at 155 Ningpo Road and a shop assistant who lives at 196 Ningpo Road were arrested and charged at 9 p.m. 5/6/25 for posting pamphlets.

8.V.6.
About 300 men ~~were~~ rounded up by the volunteers in Louza district during the night June 5 - 6, ~~but after being questioned they were allowed to go.~~ *after being questioned.*

Twenty five students arrived from Hangchow at 7.30 p.m. June 5 and are now staying in the Poyang Hotel(), Chapei. A further batch of forty one students, who arrived on the same day from Nanking, are living in the same hotel.

Lee Tsao Ling(李蔭卿), Chief Staff Officer to General Chang Chung Chang arrived in Shanghai from the North by rail at 8.50 a.m. June 5.

Hsu Yuan(許元), newly appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai arrived at the S.N.R. North Station from Nanking by rail at 10 p.m. June 5.

W
The visitors at the Labourers' Club, Tan Tsz Wan, Chapei, on June 5 included several members of the Chapei Volunteer Corps in uniform.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 20th, 1925.

District **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forzin. Forwarded by

Sir:-

In connection with the strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's mills and the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill are still closed down for work.

All other firms in the district are working as usual. The district has been quiet all day with no signs of trouble or any description.

Appended are the numbers of work people presenting themselves at the mills for the day of wages on February 24th, 1925.

<u>MILL.</u>		<u>Day Duty.</u>	<u>Night Duty.</u>
No.	3	594	440
"	4	666	712
"	5 East	376	562
"	5 West	547	558
"	7	400	409
"	8	172	242
"	9 Spinning	240	256
"	9 Weaving	336	543
"	12	216	136
"	13	403	386
"	14	343	358
"	15	435	414
Total:		4,770	5,081
		56%	74%

On February 25th, 1925 a bonus will be paid to the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's employees, the tickets to draw their bonus were given out on February 24th, 1925 which accounts for the decided increase of attendants.

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Between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. February 24th, 1925 a meeting of between 20 and 30 representatives of the strikers was held at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapel, behind closed doors. It was passed that the 20 cents per day which had been promised to the strikers would be paid to the officials and representatives only.

About 5 p.m. February 24th, 1925 a Chinese female named Wong Siau Mei (王小姐) alias Wong An Ching (王阿金) age 21 years, Cantonese, and a Chinese male giving the name of Koo Ling Tsang (顧映章) native of Woosung employed with the B.A.T. Poo-tung came to this Station with some food to give to Sung Liang Wei (in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting), they understanding that he was locked up at this Station. They were subjected to lengthy questioning as to their connection with Sung Liang Wei but were very reluctant to answer, the man stated he did not know him and had only accompanied his friend to this Station, the woman stated she only knew Sung through working with his wife in a stocking factory.

They made several contradictory statements as to their business, addresses etc. but as they were not recognised by any of our informers as having been seen during the strike were allowed to go. On leaving the Station they were followed and eventually went into the Nyi Ping Lee (葉品里), Jukong Road, O. O. L. on the West Side of North Szechuen Road. The woman went into a small school No. 488 Nyi Ping Lee, known as the Zang Tsu School (志學堂), the man went into another school at No. 485 Nyi Ping Lee, known as the Chau Yang School (教養學堂).

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

L. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Forwarded by

P/S

365 Mechanics worked in No. 5, 7, 8, & 12 Mills during the day, cleaning machinery.

20 Mechanics worked in Nos. 3 & 4 Mills, during the day, cleaning machinery.

Memorandum

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
POOYEE ROAD STATION.

Shanghai, 1928.

To The Director of Criminal

Investigation.

Sir,

I respectfully beg to refer to C.D.C. No. 110 dated 11th May 1928 for conditions prevailing on the morning of February 10th., 1928. This man, one Sikh and one Chinese Constables was with me on the above date when about 400 rioters attacked No. 13 & 14 Mills, beat up the Japanese employees and were wrecking the Mills when we came on the scene. We were obliged to use force, with the result that 11 rioters were killed and 100 arrested, including eight of whom were women. They were convicted on the 14-5-28, being sentenced to 30 days imprisonment or a fine of \$50.00. I am quite satisfied that our early arrival on the scene and subsequent action saved a dangerous situation.

Yours faithfully,

J. J. Kelly
Inspector J.C.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

No. 6023
Date 16-5-25

Postbox _____ Road _____ Station _____

City _____ 10th _____ 1925.

REPORT ON Release of a Chinese Subject by the China Tea

Ting (榮春肥) Authorities.

Made by D. S. Macdonald

Forwarded by

T. To by Inspi

Sir:-

I beg to report re. mentioned file, No. I. O. 6023, that every endeavour has been made by executives of this Station to locate a Chinese, named, Song Liang Wei (孫良偉) but without success. He was known to be a leading sports agent in the Cotton Mill Strike which occurred between February 10th, 1925 and March 14th 1925. A warrant of arrest is on file at this Station but from information received, it appears that he has been released by the China Tea Ting Authorities, he proceeded to Canton and has not returned to Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Macdonald

D. S. Macdonald

D. S. Macdonald

Naghal Municipal Police.

Footoo

Road

Station.

March

21st

1925.

REPORT ON Release of a labour strike agitator by the Ching Tsa

Ting (警察廳) Authorities.

Made by D. S. Forbin.

Forwarded by

J. Kelly Insp.

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 11 a.m. March 17th 1925, an application was made to the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳) Authorities for the extradition of one Sung Liang Wei (孫良偉), a leading agitator in the recent cotton mills strike, who was arrested in Caper on February 19th 1925 at the instance of this Station, on a charge of intimidation. Previous applications had been made without success. Armed with the necessary extradition papers, we were again informed that no decision had yet been arrived at in connection with the case.

At 10-30 a.m. March 18th 1925 a further application for Sung Liang Wei's extradition was made when we were informed that he had been released on March 16th 1925 by order of the Chief of Police, at the request of representatives of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Japanese Mill owners, so that when we were told on March 17th that no decision had been arrived at, the man had already been released. At 3-30 p.m. March 20th 1925, Zee Ko Seng (徐可隆), General Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in an interview at his office, informed us that he had been in charge of negotiations, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the recent labour trouble, that his last visit to the Ching Tsa Ting was on March 10th 1925, & that he was unaware that Sung Liang Wei had been released until he was informed by Chief Detective Inspector Givens over the telephone on the morning of March 20th 1925. He further stated that the Chamber of Commerce did not go security, and are in no way responsible for the man.

Mr. Okada of the Nagai Water Kaisha Company was unaware that Sung Liang Wei had been released, and he does not know of any request

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

to the Chief of Chinese Police for his release.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Ferklin

D. S.

D. C. I.

*D.S. Ferklin,
Please write
M. 21/3/25*

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Postoffice Road. Station.

March 10th, 1928.

REPORT ON Mixed Court Proceedings of the persons charged in connection with the Japanese Cotton Mills Strike.

Made by D. S. Porritt. Forwarded by

Sir:-

In connection with the attached file No. 10001, I beg to report that the case against the persons charged from this Station for offences in connection with the cotton mills strike was concluded at the Mixed Court, Messrs Lou and Yagima on March 14th 1928 when the following sentences were handed down:-

No. 1 Tsang Yung (張榮), a student at the Sun Hwa College, Revision Road to sign a personal bond.

No. 2 Tzu Ding Zai (蘇定才), No. 3 Sung S Liang (沈子良), No. 4 Tung Siao Cheu (童小秋), No. 5 Tsung Zang Kwang (張長坤), No. 6 Wang Poo Ding (王浦定), No. 7 Tung Sin Soong (湯錫春), No. 8 Liu Sien Ling (劉春林), No. 9 Zung Poo Yue (鄭布遠), and No. 10 Tseu Kwa-ang Ching (周光卿). Fined \$20.00 each or 30 days including days of detention.

No. 11 Li Ching Sung (李興生), and No. 12 Chi Siau S Ts (李小四子). Six months, including days of detention. No. 13 Sau Ching Dei (許金台). Dismissed. No. 1 was charged with Riot. From No. 2 to 13 were charged with Riot, Willful Damage and Assault.

Chiang Yung Sien (姜文顯), Poo Yung Ting (浦雲訂) and Kou Tsung Cha (鄧振嘉) were charged with Distributing Rictous Pamphlets and fined \$20.00 or 2 weeks each.

The following were charged with Intimidation:-

Tseu Sam Huen (周世元).	Dismissed.
Yau Wang Hao (姚文豪).	Dismissed.
Wang Siao S Ts (王小四子).	Fined \$20.00 or 2 weeks.
Zau Hai Tsing (趙海清).	To sign a personal bond.
Zung In Sung (曾榮生).	\$10.00 or one week.

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Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

Zau Siau Too Ts (趙小透). \$20.00 or two weeks.

The P.S. appeared for the prosecution and all the accused were represented by Mr. Covey with the exception of Ho. I Tsang Yung who was defended by a Cantonese Lawyer named Mr. Liu.

Apart from the student Tsang Yung, a student at the Dan Kwa College, Robinson Road being arrested and charged with Riot, this college can not be in any way connected with the strike movement or any Communists propaganda.

With reference to the man named Sung Liang Wei (宋良惠) at present in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳) and for whom repeated application have been made for his extradition on a Mixed Court Warrant and Despatch on a charge of Intimidation, a further application for him was made on March 12th 1920 but without success.

The Ching Tsa Ting Authorities stating that they have not decided what action they will take in the matter.

A further report will be forwarded in this connection.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. Fortnes

D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Pootoo Road Station.

March 6th., 1925.

REPORT ON Summary of Bonuses paid by the Naigai Wata Kaisha Company to their employees.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by Inspector Foley.

Sir,

The following is a Summary of the Bonuses paid by the Naigai Wata Kaisha Company to their employees:-

(1) A monthly bonus is paid to the workers on wages earned as follow: A worker earning \$10 per mth. is paid \$1.00 small money.

A worker earning \$8. " " " " \$1.10 small money.

A worker earning \$6. " " " " \$0.00 small money.

This bonus is paid out in full each month.

(2) A fortnightly extra bonus is paid to the workers on wages earned as follows:

A worker earning \$2. per fortnight is paid \$0.20 silver
" " " \$3.00 " " " " \$0.30 "

and so on. This bonus is paid fortnightly in addition to the No. (1) monthly bonus.

(3) A special savings bonus is paid to the workers as follows:

A worker earning \$6. or over up to \$8. is credited with \$0.80.

A worker earning \$8. " " " " \$10. " " " \$1.00.

A worker earning \$10. " " " " " " " \$1.20.

Of this bonus, half is paid to the workers monthly, the other half is placed in the Company until it reaches \$10.00.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

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March 6th., 1925.

REPORT ON

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Foley

After reaching \$10. it must remain with the Company for 5 years after which it would be paid out. After the amount in the Company has reached \$10. say after 1½ years the worker receives the full amount of bonus monthly. The object of this bonus is to ensure 5 years service of the employees. If an employee leaves the service before 5 years, after having been credited with the \$10. it is forfeited.

An alteration in No. (5) special savings bonus has now been made and notices were posted in the mills on March 6th., 1925. The alteration is to the effect that instead of an employee after having been credited with the \$10. having to wait 5 years, for it to mature, he will receive it in full after it has been in the Company for 1½ years.

In addition (a) Owing to the recent hard times, a temporary concession is made whereby employees who have been credited with the \$10. but which has not yet matured (1½ years) will be made an advance of \$5. the remaining \$5. will be paid at the end of 1½ years.

(b) For those workers whose savings have not reached \$10. a half of the amount saved will be advanced if required. In this case the workers will be required to save until they have saved the usual amount of \$10. for instance: If a worker has saved \$6. he will be advanced \$3. but he must save another \$4. and then wait until it

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REPORT ON

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Foley

matures for 12 years.

Alteration in the condition of No. 5 Bonus will in my opinion tend a good deal in obviating any further trouble with the employees, one of their most important grievances in the recent strike being the lengthened period for which this Bonus was held by the Company.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Foley
Inspector.

Commissioner of Police.

DCI
for information
6/3/25

*I did not know the
workers themselves
had any
grievance*

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

March 5th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Stoppage of work at the Nalgai Wata Kaisha No. 3 Mill.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by *J. P. G. S. S. S.*

Sir:-

Herewith, I beg to forward the names and addresses of those male employees at the Nalgai Wata Kaisha Company's No. 3 Mill who took the most prominent part in the stoppage of work and damage to machinery at that mill on the morning of March 3rd 1925:-

Workman's number 87 Woo Siau Tsung (何小春), unnumbered house Ferry Road, this is the person who started the argument with the forewoman which led up to all the trouble. No. 3 Wong Ah Ngi (王阿二), residing at Zak Wei Yau (石灰窰), off Ferry Road, O. O. L. No. 40 Wong Soo Sung (王素生), Zak Wei Yau (石灰窰) off Ferry Road, O. O. L. No. 76 Woo Kyeu Sung (何居生), Tsa Ah Ping Village (草鞋浜) off Gordon Road. No. 101 Ngan Kyung Yui (顏金猷), Ferry Road. No. 110 Loh Tsung Yoong (陸玉榮), Zak Wei Yau (石灰窰), off Ferry Road, O. O. L. No. 130 Kau Ah Sze (高阿四), Zak Wei Yau (石灰窰), off Ferry Road, O. O. L.

The above seven persons started to smash up the machinery etc. and were joined by the remainder of the male workers in the department.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6023

4/3/25.

Pootoo Road Station.

March 4th. 1925.

REPORT ON Stoppage of Work at the Nalgai Wata Krishna NO. 3 Mill.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by

L. Foley Super.

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 7.30 a.m. March 3rd, 1925 a telephone message was received from Mr. Motani of the Nalgai Wata Krishna Company reporting that the employees of their No. 3 Mill, West Soochow Road were damaging the machinery. All available men under Inspector Foley immediately proceeded there and found that all the sixty frames in the Ring Spinning Department had been dislocated and all work in that department stopped, the floor was littered with bobbins, cotton, broken electric bulbs, lamp shades, glass from the roof and a broken clock. From enquiries made it was ascertained that 103 males, mostly boys between 14 and 17 years of age and 34 females started work in this department at 6 a.m. March 3rd. All went well until about 7.45 a.m. when one of the forewomen had occasion to speak to one of the boys owing to him getting behind in his work in not having empty bobbins in readiness to replace the full ones. This boy became abusive to the forewoman and told her that other mills employed boys specially for that work, also that the Nalgai Wata Krishna Company had not paid any gratuity to the hands on resuming work after the strike as other firms had done. The boy, joined by six or seven other male workers went to the Chinese foreman to report the incident, but the foreman who was a substitute did not give them any satisfaction and told them to wait until the regular foreman returned to work. These workers becoming angered by the attitude of the foreman collected almost all the other male workers together and commenced to smash up the machinery etc., the damage being estimated by the management at \$1,242.42 to machinery and \$117.05 to electric fittings, windows etc. In view of all the

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Forwarded by

sixty frames being damaged it was difficult to discriminate who were the most responsible persons but the police are satisfied that the boys who went to interview the Chinese foreman took the most prominent part, this was pointed out to the management but they declined to take any action on the workers promising to resume work which they did at about 12.45 p.m. All the frames with the exception of one were very soon in working order and work has been carried on the remainder of the day without any further trouble.

Please attach his name
and addresses, of those
who took the most
prominent part, for
second purpose.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

L. S. S.
D. S.

W

P. C. I.



DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai Municipal Police

J. 6 6023

Shanghai, February 26, 1925.

Det. Sergeant Forbin,
Pootoo Road Station,

A concise but comprehensive report on the labour unrest during the month in your district will be required ~~at the end of each month~~ February. This account should contain information on the following points:-

1. Description of the schools and unions where workers used to foregather previous to strike and nature of their activities with particulars of their relation to other institutions of learning or organizations.
2. The origin of the dispute.
3. The extent to which it arose from (a) discontent (b) intimidation.
4. Extent of demonstrations and propaganda and effect of these elements on strike.
5. Part played by students in propaganda or other efforts to promote strike, and schools with which these students are connected.
6. Connection of agitators with communist movement or other political parties.
7. The number of workers male and female in each mill involved in the strike.
8. Number of days trouble lasted in each mill.
9. The disposition to return to work shown by the strikers as the dispute became prolonged.
10. The measures taken by the police at the various stages of the movement to mitigate the trouble and the extent to which these contributed towards (a) the preservation of order (b) the return of the operatives to work.
11. The extent of the damage done by strikers to machinery or buildings.
12. The financial loss which the cessation of work caused the mills affected.
13. Any other points which occur to you, such as number of persons arrested at strike.

M. M. M. M. M.

Director of Criminal Intelligence

9 0 6013

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Footoo Road Station.
March 3rd, 1925.

REPORT ON LABOUR UNREST DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1925.

Made by D. S. FOCKIN.

Forwarded by J. Foley Inspector

Sir:-

Herewith, I beg to forward a report on the attached points in connection with the labour unrest in the Footoo Road district during the month of February 1925:-

1. The Western District Working Men's Day & Night School, Nos. 291, 292, & 293 Penang Road, three Chinese Houses which were made the Headquarters of the Kaigai Wata Kaisha Labourers Union. Two of the houses were broken through to make a school room, the other one was used as a recreation room. The pupils attending the school paid ten cents per month, the workers using the recreation room paid the same amount. The students of the Shanghai University and the Southern University attended to have their teachers (without salary) at the school and no doubt propagated their communist ideas.

About a week before the strike the Headquarters were removed from Penang Road to Sin Tun Lee (三德里), Chapel, in rear of the Dai Tong Cotton Mill which is the Labour Union present Headquarters. Two friends of Sung Liang wei (宋良惠), a leading agitator, were seen to enter two Chinese schools on Sukong Road, Chapel, one a female went into the Zang Tsau School (尚志學堂), situated at No. 426 Kwi Ping Lee (義品里), the other a male, went into the Onu Yang School (教養學堂) No. 400 Kwi Ping Lee.

2. The dismissal of 40 male employees on February 2nd 1925, owing to disobedience of orders, and the subsequent arrest of 6 workers who were sentenced to 3 weeks imprisonment on a charge of intimidation.

3. (a) The Labour Union members waiting for such an

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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opportunity came out, after which,

(b) they intimidated all the other workers of the Japanese owned mills and caused rioting, 17,000 workers being affected in this district.

4. Anti-Japanese pamphlets were distributed in the Settlement and Chapel, meetings were held in Chapel daily, and occasionally large groups of strikers, waving white flags of the Labour Union congregated on the Chapel Side of the Creek, which misled the ignorant Chinese and caused them to stay away from the mills and follow the Communist banner.

5. The students of the Shanghai University and the Southern University were employed building up the Labour Union, under the cloak of teachers, at the School in Penang Road, in anticipation of a strike, they were also prominent speakers during the strike after the Labour Union headquarters had been removed to Chapel. Riotous pamphlets were distributed by them in the Settlement and Chapel.

One student arrested during the rioting in the Settlement belongs to the Dan hwo College (大夏大學) Robinson Road but the case is rather slender against him and the said College can not be in any other way connected with the labour trouble.

6. It is said that the strike agitators were receiving funds from the Communist agents in Shanghai to prolong the strike but this has not been verified. None of the strikers have been known to receive the strike pay 20 cents per day which was promised them.

7. The Nalgai Wata Kaisha Company's Mills:

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	<u>Mill.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No.	3	640	490	1130
"	4	909	949	1858
"	5 East	920	610	1530
"	5 West	1177	971	2148
"	7	200	1270	1470
"	8	512	420	932
"	9 Spinning	700	91	791
"	9 Weaving	600	1122	1722
"	12	510	260	770
"	13	540	600	1140
"	14	209	649	858
"	15	780	940	1720
<u>Grand Total:</u>		<u>6608</u>	<u>6800</u>	<u>13408</u>

The Dong Shing Spinning and Weaving Mill: 600 males, 1,200 females. Total 1,800.

(8) The Nalgol Wate Krishna Company's mills:

	<u>Mill.</u>	<u>Days.</u>
No.	3	10
"	4	14½
"	5 East	10
"	5 West	10
"	7	10
"	8	10
"	9 Spinning	10
"	9 weaving	10
"	12	10

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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The Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill were stopped for 8 full days.

(9) The percentage of strikers attending the mills to receive the emergency allowance showed a decided increase as the strike became prolonged, which would indicate that they were all serious to resume work, probably through hunger.

(10) 4. On the day of the rioting, February 10th Inspector Foley and all available men, after a fight of short duration, against 300 or 400 strikers, suppressed a very ugly situation. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of the police at this time, no doubt the Japanese employers would have suffered very heavily, may be through loss of life, and considering the numbers of the strikers the damage to property as very slight.

At about 1 p.m. February 21st, a crowd of about 300 strikers, many armed with sticks attempted to cross the Soochow Creek from Chapel into the Settlement, no doubt with the intention of attacking the Japanese owned mills, again the early arrival of all available men under Inspector Foley and reinforcements from the Gordon Road Depot frustrated their attempts, and the numbers that did manage to cross on to the Settlement Side were very easily dispersed.

5. The arrest of one of the leading agitators in Chapel at the instance of the police of this station and the numerous arrests of persons distributing riotous pamphlets contributed

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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largely to the return to work of the operatives.

(11) Damage done to machinery and buildings of the Nippon Water Kaisei Company's mills.

No. 9 Mill.	\$1700.20
" 10 Mill.	"1043.40
" 14 Mill.	760.20
Total:	\$4043.80

Mill. \$3000.00

Damage to the Hong Shing Spinning & Weaving

(12) The financial loss of the Nippon Water Kaisei Company's mills:

Paid out in Emergency allowances \$10,390.90
 Loss through non production \$40,000
 Miscellaneous expenses. Food for 400 Japanese placed on emergency footing, hire for motor cars etc. \$10,000.00
 The financial loss of the Hong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill.

Loss through non production	\$4,800
Incidental expenses	\$ 50
Total:	\$5,000

(13) Persons arrested in connection with the strike.

Rioting	13
Intimidation	12
Distributing riotous pamphlets	3
Total:	28

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

X. *[Signature]*
D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Postoffice Road Station.

February 20th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. To say J. To say

Sir:-

In connection with the recent strike of the cotton mills in this district, I beg to report that the whole of the Waigai Wata Kaisha Company's mills were working on February 28th 1925. The day shift worked all day with 90% of workers, the night shift are working with 80% of workers.

The wages for January 28th to February 10th 1925 were paid out on February 20th 1925.

The district is quite normal again, the Emergency Squad being withdrawn at 12.00 p.m.

No meetings were held at Labour Union Headquarters during the day.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forkin

D. S.

D. C. I.

Noted.
J. H. G.

86 612

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 28th, 1928.

REPORT ON Anonymous Letter addressed to Sung Yong Li (C.D.S. of Pootoo Road Station).

Made by D. S. Forsin. Forwarded by

Sir:-

Herewith, I beg to forward an anonymous letter received at this Station at 4.30 p.m. February 27th 1928, addressed to C.D.S. of Sung Yong Li.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

D. S. Forsin
D. S.

D. C. I.

Noted
M. S.

Translation of an Anonymous Letter addressed to
Sung Yong Li, C.D.S. at Pootoo Road Station.

To Mr. Sung Yong Li and all employees:-

We beg most respectfully
to state that we struck work several days ago and we have received no
result. We understand that there are a number of detectives on duty at
the mills main gates and on roads who are entirely traitors and bondsmen
and who are willing to be the foreign ers' dogs.

You do not stand on principle
for Chinese and keep as one body.

You only want to give satisfaction
every work and do not care for our lives.

The above few lines are to
tell you that the Chinese should keep as one body.

(Sgd) Chinese Workers.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

1927.

Further REPORT ON STRIKE Situation.

Made by D. S. FOREMAN.

Forwarded by

J. H. Long Inspector

Sir:-

In connection with the labour unrest in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the Nippon Textile Company opened their mills to the workers at 6 a.m. February 27th 1927, when an agreement had been signed between representatives of the employers and the operatives at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce about 7 p.m. on February 26th 1927. The usual police precautions were taken for the protection of the workers and no signs or complaints were received at this Station. The district can be regarded as quiet.

About 60% of the company's day employees turned up at the mills but owing to a large number not having brought their food, six mills remained closed and six resumed work. It is expected that something like better strength will be at work on Monday, 28th inst. About 80% of the night employees turned up, eleven of the mills started work and one mill remained closed owing to the workers not having brought their food.

The Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill, Woonan Road worked all day and are working the night shift at full strength.

Between 7 a.m. & 10 a.m. a meeting was held at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapel, between 300 and 400 strikers being present, the majority from the Japan & China Cotton Mill, after heated discussions about the promised strike pay the meeting broke up in disorder.

A further meeting has been called for Sunday afternoon, March 1st 1927.

Enquiries proceeding.

Noted

D. C.

W. H. Jones D.C.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Foreman

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Footage Road Station.
February 20th, 1925.

REPORT ON Delay of Chinese Authorities in handing over a Strike Agitator.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. D. Long Super

Sir:-

~~I beg to report that~~ notwithstanding repeated applications personally and by telephone to the Chinese Authorities (Ching Tsa Ting) for the transfer to the Settlement of Sung Hsing Wei (孫良惠), a strike agitator who was arrested in China at the request of the Municipal Police, the prisoner has not yet been handed over. *D.S. Forkin*
~~undoubtedly~~ and C.D.C. of Sung Dooong in ~~which~~ *paid a further* visited the Ching Tsa Ting on February 27th 1925 armed with the usual extradition documents consisting of a Warrant and Despatch and requested that the prisoner be handed over to the Settlement Authorities, pointing out the seriousness of the offence against him. *The application*

~~The~~ application was again refused, Magistrate Tuan stating that a letter was sent to the Banking Authorities three days ago in connection with the prisoner and that they were awaiting instructions.

A number of prisoners ~~arrested~~ *by the Chinese Police* in connection with the strike trouble have been released and Sung Hsing Wei is the only one at present in custody. The Ching Tsa Ting *promises* that ~~he will be~~

~~released and the Settlement Authorities will be notified~~ *as per 40*
a decision is reached in his case.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

Copy forwarded
J. D. Long

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Postcode

Room

Station.

February

27th,

1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Jordan.

Forwarded by

J. H. Long Inspector

Sir:-

In connection with the cotton mills strike in the Postoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Nalgai Wata Nelson Company's mills are still closed down but they announce their intention of opening all their mills for work at 6 am. 27th February 1925. On February 26th 1925, 79% of day employees and 62 % of night employees handed in their books to be stamped for the 50% of wages.

At 6 a.m. February 26th 1925, the Dong Spring Spinning & Weaving Mill, Gordon Road opened their mill to the workers when 1038 people, which is almost full strength, commenced work. They worked all day without any signs of trouble. The night shift are working at full strength, 750 workers turning in.

The necessary precautions were taken for the protection of the workers by a big number of extra police on duty in the district.

There were no signs of intimidation, no arrests were made and the district has been quiet all day. It was reported that a number of strikers attempted to intimidate the Dong Spring female workers in Chapel, but the workers called for the assistance of the Chapel Police which was given, there is no report of any arrests having been made over there.

About 4 p.m. February 26th 1925 a report was received at this Station that a procession with white flags was going along Macao Road.

All available men proceeded there and found a procession of about 20 women with white flags bearing Chinese characters urging the workers to make peace and return to work. They were all brought

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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to the Station for enquiries when it was learned that the leader of the procession was a woman named Mon Tsu Ying (穆志英), chairman of the Silk Filature Women Workers Union. She stated that she had been invited down from Tsingkong a few days ago to assist in settling the labour trouble and had received instructions from Sung Lien Fong (孙联芳) of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to do her utmost to get the people to return to work. She further stated that she had received information that on February 24th 1925 the Labour Union had received \$50,000.00 from the Russian Communist agents in Shanghai to prolong the strike, but she had not been able to verify that information. After the necessary enquiries had been made, Inspector Foley instructed that the flags be returned to the women to proceed with the procession without interference.

Between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. February 26th 1925 a meeting of twenty or thirty representatives of the strikers met at the Labour Union Headquarters Chapel when they were told that they would be held responsible for any of the strikers under their command returning to work.

At 5 p.m. a further meeting was held at their headquarters about 300 or 400 people being present, during the course of the meeting, it is reported that one of the Union officials, having the appearance of a student, is alleged to have molested a Chinese female where upon the strikers took the female's part and a fight of short duration took part. The meeting then broke up without any police interference.

Enquiries proceeding.

Noted.
M. J. Evans
D. C. I. *D. C.*

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Horkini
D. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Foo Yuen Ting (傅雲汀), 26 years of age,
native of Pootung taken by me Detective Inspector Givens,
at Pootoo Rd. Station on the 22nd Feb., 1928 and interpreted by Ma Lien Sung.

My name is Foo Yuen Ting (傅雲汀). I am a native of Pootung, and am employed in the Japan & China Cotton Mill. I have been there for one year. I live in Tsa Ah Pang (乍家浜) on Gordon Road. While on the way home after finishing my work on Wednesday (February 17th, 1928) morning at 6 a.m., I met two teachers of Pootung Road Workers' School. The teachers in this school changed frequently, and I do not know their names. All the teachers came from the Shanghai University and Southern University. The teachers were not paid a salary. Some of them however, who were poor, were given rice and fare from time to time. The money for this purpose was taken from the society's funds, which were raised by contributions of 10 cents each per month from the pupils. Workers who used to visit the school for the purpose of recreation paid the same as the pupils. When the teachers met me, they gave me a bundle of pamphlets which they asked me to distribute. I was arrested soon afterwards. I was formerly teacher of Japanese in the school. I never saw any foreigners visit the school. Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) and Lieu Kwan Tseu (劉貫芝) used to visit the school frequently. Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) was formerly a police watchman. I saw him in uniform on Gordon Road.

This statement is made quite voluntary and is true.

(Sgd) Foo Yuen Ting.

100023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Footoo Road Station.

February 26th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by *J. S. Long Inspector*

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Footoo Road district, I beg to report that the Naigai Wata Kaisha Company's Mills are still closed down, but about twenty or thirty men were employed in each of their mills cleaning machinery. This company paid out a bonus on February 25th, 1925, 80% of day workers receiving payment in the morning and 80% of night workers received payment in the evening. There is no information available as to when these mills will be opened to the workers.

The Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill, Gordon Road will open their mill to the day workers on the morning of February 26th, 1925, notices have been posted to that effect.

Precautions have been taken by extra police on duty in the district against intimidators and disturbances of any kind.

Between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, and 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. February 25th 1925, about 20 representatives of the strikers met at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei, ~~behind closed doors~~. They were instructed to inform the strikers that financial assistance had been promised by several Chinese cotton mills in the settlement and the Chapei Public Works Department, and that the strikers would receive the promised 20 cents daily during the strike, when the money was forthcoming. They were further instructed to urge to strikers to hold out for at least one week more and if by that time they had not received satisfaction, further action would be taken.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Forkin
D. S.

Noted
D. S. I.



TEL. NO. C. 743

Memorandum

Shanghai Municipal Police

February 27, 1925.

To Det. Sergt. Morlin,
Footoo Road Station.

Please forward to the Director of Criminal Intelligence at the earliest possible moment the following particulars:-

- a) the names, addresses and a general summary of the antecedents of persons arrested in connection with the strike.
- b) similar details about persons wanted on warrants for offences arising out of the strike.
- c) a list giving the names, addresses and any other information available about persons suspected of being concerned in the promotion or perpetuation of the strike.
- d) Remarks in the briefest form possible showing the evidence against these parties.

Wm. W. Amstutz

Director of Criminal Intelligence

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 25th, 1925.

REPORT ON Particulars of persons connected, and persons suspected of being concerned in the promotion and perpetuation of the cotton mills strike.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by *J. H. Ding*

Sir:-

I beg to forward particulars of persons connected, and persons suspected of being concerned in the promotion and perpetuation of the cotton mills strike.

A (1) Hyl An Doo (許阿大), No. 27 Pootoo Road, native of Kampo, single, mill worker, age 27 years.

(2) Woo Fok Yung (吳福榮), Chapel, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 25 years.

(3) Lien Kyung Yang (錢金陽), Chapel, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 25 years.

(4) Tsiang Yeu Zen (蔣有才), Chapel, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 26 years.

(5) Cheu Sau Yeu (邱少月), Chapel, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 24 years.

(6) Tseu Li Hyl (周連喜), Chapel, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 26 years.

The above six persons are ex-employees at the Nalga Wata Kaisha Company's No. 8 Mill and were sentenced to 3 weeks imprisonment on February 7th, 1925 for intimidating the workers of that mill after 40 male workers had been dismissed their employment.

(7) Tsang Yung (張榮), single, student at the Dan Hwo College (大夏大學) Robinson Road, native of Szechuen, age 24 years, has been in Shanghai about 3 months.

(8) Tsu Ding Lai (蘇定才), Chapel, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 17 years.

(9) Sung S Liang (沈子良), Chapel, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 20 years.

- (10) Fong Siau Chou (董小秋), No. 3393 Robison Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 24 years.
- (11) Tseng Zang Kweng (張長坤), No. 3344 Robison Road, native of Nanking, single, mill coolie, age 19 years.
- (12) Wong Poo Ding (王甫定), Robison Road, native of Nanking, married, mill coolie, age 21 years.
- (13) Tong Sin Song (湯錫壽), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 23 years.
- (14) Lien Sien Ling (劉秀林), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 20 years.
- (15) Lung Poo Yue (鄧布遠), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 23 years.
- (16) Tseu Kwang Gung (周光卿), No. 21 Tongpin Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 20 years.
- (17) Li Chung Sung (李興生), alias Li Siau Ss Ts (李小四子), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 17 years.
- (18) Snu Chung Dei (許金台), No. 209 Robison Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 19 years.
- (19) Chi Siau S Ts (李小四子), Chapei, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 21 years.
- (20) Tseu Snu Nyuen (周世元), Chapei, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 21 years.
- (21) Yau Vung Hao (姚文豪), Ferry Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 19 years, Supervisor of the Maiga Wata Kaisha Labour Union.
- (22) Wong Siau S Ts (王小四子), No. 4013 Robison Road, native of Kampo, single, mill coolie, age 16 years.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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(23) Zao Hai Ching (趙海清), No. 506 Macao Road, native of Nanking, married, unemployed, age 45 years, has one son and two daughters employed at the mills, the son has been working the whole time during the strike, cleaning machinery. When Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) (at present in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting) lived in Macao Road last year, he was a visitor at Zao Hai Ching's home. Up to last year he Zao kept a cigarette Shop at Macao Road, his customers being the employees of the Hong Sling Cotton Mill.

(24) Zung In Sung (盛遠山), No. 6 Macao Road, native of Yangchow, single, mill coolie, age 30 years, Supervisor of 100 strikers.

(25) Zau Sian Foo Ts (趙小富子), No. 6 Tonquin Road, native of Yangchow, single, mill coolie, age 30 years, Supervisor of 100 strikers in the event of the strikers entering the Settlement.

(26) Chang Yung Sien (姜允宣), Chapel, native of Kampo, married, mill coolie, age 26 years.

(27) Foo Yuen Ting (傅雲訂), Ferry Road, native of Footung, married, Japanese interpreter at the Japan & China Cotton Mill, ex-employee of No. 5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kalsna, an ex-teacher of Japanese at the school in Penang Road.

(28) Koh Tseng Chia (郭振嘉), No. 1440 Robison Road, native of Zangchow, single, mill coolie, age 25 years.

B (29) Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠), Macao Road, at present in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting. Chief representative of the Labour Union. A frequent visitor at the school on Penang Road.

(30) Lieu Kwan Tse (劉貫芝), representative of the Toyoda

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Cotton Mill workers, a frequent visitor at the school on Penang Rd.

(31) Kong Sai Sun Tse (江三子), mill coolie at the Naiga Wata Kaisha No. 5 Mill, supervisor of 100 strikers.

(32) Siau Dau Tse (小 * 子), mill coolie at Naiga Wata Kaisha No. 5 Mill, supervisor of a number of strikers whose work it was to prevent by force the workers attending the mills.

(33) Tseu Tun Ling (周德林), Tonquin Road, mill foreman at Naiga Wata Kaisha No. 6 Mill, one of the 40 men who were dismissed from that mill.

(34) Kau Yoh Yoong (高 * 榮), Macao Road, mill coolie at Naiga Wata Kaisha No. 12 Mill, supervisor of a number of strikers to prevent by force the workers attending the mills, was often seen on the North Side of the Creek waving flags.

C (35) Koo Ah Sen (顧阿三), alias Siau wong Ts (小 * 子), Tonquin Road, foreman at No. 5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, was urging the workers to strike.

(36) Chang Pau Tsang (姜保章), Tonquin Road, coolie at No. 5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, supervisor of a number of strikers to prevent the workers attending the mills.

(37) Yue Yoh Ts (岳 * 榮), Tonquin Road, coolie at No. 12 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, supervisor of a number of strikers to prevent the workers attending the mills, often seen waving flags on the North Side of the Creek.

(38) Lung Dan Chuen Ts (陳大展), Tonquin Road, coolie at No. 5 Mill, Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, supervisor of 100 strikers.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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(39) Kon See Tse alias Ong Aien (鄧 爵 子 即 紅 面), Macao Road, coolie at the Dong Shing Mill, in command of 600 strikers known as storm troops or the "fearless party."

(40) Dau Tsing Hui (陶 定 軒), foreman at the Japan & China Cotton Mill, one of the collectors of the monthly Labour Union subscriptions.

(41) Wong Pau Lau Tsan (王 大 老 七), Macao Road, foreman at the Dong Shing Mill, supervisor of a number of strikers.

(42) Lien Sai Tsing (李 瑞 清), Ferry Road, foreman at Japan & China Mill, one of the collectors of the monthly Labour Union subscriptions.

(43) Wong Ah Nyl (王 阿 二) Tonquin Road, foreman at No. 3 Mill, Maiga Wata Kaisha Company, supervisor of a number of strikers to intimidate the workers.

(44) Dau Dien Lung (戴 殿 隆), Macao Road, foreman at No. 3 Mill, Maiga Wata Kaisha Company, a collector of the monthly Labour Union subscriptions.

(45) Yang Ts Kyung (楊 子 敬), Chapei, employed at the Dong Shing Mill, one of the treasurers of the Labour Union.

(46) Gee Ah San (郭 阿 三), Robison Road, foreman at No. 5 Mill, Maiga Wata Kaisha Company, supervisor of a number of strikers to intimidate the workers.

D From No. 7 to No. 19 are charged with Riot, Willful Damage & Assault, they were arrested by Inspector Foley and party on February 10th, 1925 during the riot and were all armed with iron bars and

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Forwarded by

bamboo sticks. No. 7 Tsang Yung, the student is released on \$200.00 bail, the remainder are in the Municipal Gaol awaiting trial.

Nos. 20 to 25 are charged with Intimidation. The only evidence against these men is the statements of informers with the exception of No. 25 Zao Hai Ching who was arrested by Inspector Foley acting on an anonymous letter. Four pamphlets relating to the strike were found in his house.

Nos. 26 to 28 are charged with Distributing pamphlets relating to the strike.

No. 26 Chang Yung Sien was arrested near No. 10 Mill distributing pamphlets to the workers, he had 30 copies in his possession when arrested.

No. 27 Foo Yui Ting had 200 pamphlets in his possession when arrested which he admits. receiving to distribute to the workers, has signed a statement.

No. 28 Koh Tsang Chia was arrested with 100 pamphlets in his possession which he was to distribute to the workers.

No. 29 Sung Liang Wei is a well known leader of the strike movement & is at present in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting. When arrested in Chapel he had a number of books etc. in his possession which has not yet been handed over to us.

No. 30 Lieu Kwan Tse is a well known representative of the strikers. According to the signed statement of prisoner Foo Yui Ting, he was a frequent visitor at the school in Penang Road.

The evidence against the remainder is hearing ^{say} and of statements made by the informers

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. L. L. L.
D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6035
24/2/25.

Pootoo Road Station.

February 24th, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by

J. H. Kelly

Sir:-

In connection with the strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the Naiga Wata Krishna Company's Mills and the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill are still idle. All other firms in the district are working at the usual strength.

The district has been quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations or trouble.

Appended are the numbers of work people presenting themselves at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills for the 30% of wages.

Mill.		Day Duty.	Night Duty.
No.	3	553	273
"	4	560	476
"	5 East	460	263
"	5 West	608	384
"	7	545	391
"	8	210	171
"	9 Spinning	235	166
"	9 Weaving	242	348
"	12	220	159
"	13	413	244
"	14	306	220
"	15	392	293
Total:		4,774	3,488
		56%	50%

At 9 a.m. February 23rd, 1925 about 1,000 strikers gathered at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei to receive the 20 cents which had been promised them daily during the strike period, no money was paid out the strikers being told that there was only \$12,000

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

with which to pay out, all the crowd then went away showing their discontent. At 3 p.m. a man giving the name of Lieu Young (劉榮) who had the appearance of a student told a meeting at Union Headquarters that a relative of President Tuan Chi Jui (段祺瑞) ^{had} gone to Peking to discuss the strike and that they had wired to the Nanking authorities with reference to the strike and that if no satisfaction was forthcoming from either place they would take further action and enter the Settlement.

With reference to the man Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) who is in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting a further application was made on February 23rd, 1925 on a Despatch Letter to have this man handed over to us for trial but the application was again refused. An official over there named Sung Shing Ting (孫金鼎), assistant Magistrate, stated he had received instructions from the Chief of Police that the man must not be handed over at present. They wish to give the Settlement Police every assistance, but as it is a very serious case, searching enquiries have yet to be made and it is very probable that a charge will be preferred against him over there. No definite date could be given when we were likely to have the man handed over to us.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

F. Fookhai
D. S.

MA
D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6034
23/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

February 23rd, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by

J. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

In connection with the cotton mills strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the district has been quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations. Sunday being a usual holiday for the mills no persons put in an appearance.

No meetings were held in Chapel on February 22nd and the Labour Union Headquarters were closed all day.

Attached is a copy of notice in Chapel giving instructions to the strikers.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo

Road 2

Station.

February

22nd

1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forbin.

Forwarded by J. H. Poling Inspr.

Sir:-

In connection with the cotton mills strike in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills and the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill are still idle. All other firms in the district are working at their usual strength.

There have been no demonstrations and the district can be reported as quiet. No meetings were held in Chapei on February 21st, 1925 & the Labour Union Headquarters have been closed all day.

Appended are the numbers of work people presenting themselves at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills for the 30% of wages.

<u>Mill.</u>		<u>Day duty.</u>	<u>Night duty.</u>
No.	3	463	301
"	4	478	526
"	5 East	395	379
"	5 West	568	457
"	7	431	557
"	8	260	160
"	9 Spinning	325	239
"	9 Weaving	520	520
"	12	216	174
"	13	317	296
"	14	266	304
"	15	436	306
Total:		4,675	4,719
		54%	69%

With reference to the man Sung Liang Wei (孫良偉) (previously reported on) who is in custody at the Ching Tsa Ting, he has not been handed over yet owing to investigations at the Ching Tsa

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

Ting not being completed.

A further application for this man will be made on February 23rd, 1925.

The 22 men arrested at this Station in connection with the strike were brought before the Mixed Court, Messrs Loh and Tajima on February 21st, 1925 and remanded for a Special hearing, set down for March 10th, 1925 at 2.30 p.m. Of the 13 men charged with Riot, Wilful Damage and Assault, one was released on bail as previously, the other twelve being removed to the Municipal Goal awaiting trial, the other nine charged with Intimidation and Distributing Pamphlets were returned to this Station.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Fortini

D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

4033
23/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

February 21st, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. G. Forkin

Forwarded by

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Naiga Wata Kaisna Company's Mills and the Dong Shing Mill, No. 161 Gordon Road are still idle.

The Tao Jute Mill, No. 64 Robison Road worked all day at full strength and the night shift are working at full strength.

The district has been quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations.

No strike meetings were held at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapel, on February 20th, 1925.

Appended are the numbers of workers presenting themselves at the Naiga Wata Kaisna Company's Mill for the 50% of wages.

	<u>Mill</u>	<u>Day work.</u>	<u>Night work.</u>
No.	3	535	262
"	4	599	455
"	5 East	431	295
"	5 West	557	459
"	7	559	569
"	8	210	144
"	9 Spinning	502	220
"	9 Weaving	526	480
"	12	198	168
"	13	558	280
"	14	515	511
"	15	517	259
<u>Total:</u>		<u>4,885</u>	<u>3,918</u>
		57%	58%

At 3 p.m. February 20th, 1925 an application, with a Despatch

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

Letter, was made to the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳) for the extradition of Sung Liang Wei (宋良惠) who was arrested in Chapei on February 19th, 1925 on a charge of Intimidating the cotton mill workers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company. The man was not handed over to us as he has not yet been examined by the authorities there and they wish to inspect books and papers found in his possession at the time of his arrest.

A further application will be made for this man on February 21st, 1925.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Lorkin

D. S.

WA
D. C. I.

106023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Footoo

Road

Station.

February

20th

1925.

REPORT ON Arrest of persons charged with Intimidation in connection with the cotton strike.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by

J. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

In connection with the present cotton strike, I beg to report that at about 12 noon February 19th, 1925, with the assistance of the Chapel Police, a man named Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) was arrested in Chapel charged with Intimidating the workers of the Nanka Wata Kaisha Company's Cotton Mills. A Mixed Court Warrant and a Mixed Court Despatch Letter are on file at this Station for the man's arrest. At 2.30 p.m. with the Despatch Letter a request was made at the 4th Division Police Headquarters for him to be handed over to us for trial before the International Mixed Court, but we were referred to the Ching Tsa Ting (警泰廳).

The application for extradition of this man will be held over pending further instructions.

He is one of the leaders of the strike movement, has been the chief spokesman at the meetings in Chapel and has represented himself as the chief representative of the Nanking University, whereas, he is unemployed, an ex-police watchman, and a resident of the International Settlement.

At 10.15 a.m. February 19th, 1925 a man named Zang Yen Sung (張逸生) was arrested at Tonquin Road and charged with Intimidating the workers of the Dong Shing Cotton Mill. He is a coolie employed at the Dong Shing Mill, residing at No. 6 Macao Road and is known to have taken a prominent part in the present strike. When searched he had in his possession a letter chopped "Labour union of Dong Shing Cotton Mill" inviting the strikers to a meeting at a teasnop in Chapel and which he stated he had received that morning from their Headquarters with instructions to show it to the people concerned.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

At 4.30 p.m. February 19th, 1925 a man named Zau Siao Foo Tse (趙小富子) residing at No. 8 Tonguin Road was arrested outside No. 5 Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mill, Macao Road on a Mixed Court Warrant, on file at this Station, on a charge of Intimidating the workers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills.

Previous to the strike he was employed at the No. 5 Mill and is looked upon as one of the leaders of the strike.

The two last named will be brought before the Mixed Court on February 20th, 1925 when a remand will be requested for hearing before the Japanese Assessor.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

yours obediently,

J. Forkui
D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6-030
20/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

February 20th, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by

L. Forkin

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills and the Dong Shing Mill, No. 181 Gordon Road are still idle.

The wages for the second half of January 1925 were paid out by the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company between 5 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. February 19th, 1925, 84% receiving payment in the morning and 88% in the afternoon, the workers also booked on for the 50% of wages.

The Tao Jute Mill, 64 Robinson Road worked all day almost at full strength and the night shift are working at full strength.

There has been no signs of trouble or disturbances in the district.

No strike meetings were held in Chapei on February 19th, 1925 and the Labour Union Headquarters are reported closed all day.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

yours obediently,

L. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

166023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo

Road

Station.

February 19th,

1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by

J. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Pootoo Road district, I beg to report that all the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills are still idle. No work was done at the Dong Shing Cotton Mill, No. 181 Gordon Road on February 18th, 1925 owing to insufficient hands & the mill is closed down pending a settlement of the strike.

Appended are the numbers of attendants at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Mills on February 18th, 1925;

	<u>Mill</u>	<u>Day Work.</u>	<u>Night work.</u>
No.	3	709	470
"	4	822	783
"	5 East	679	544
"	5 West	725	591
"	7	474	526
"	8	250	230
"	9 Spinning	400	226
"	9 Weaving	607	565
"	12	252	192
"	13	425	547
"	14	566	507
"	15	440	596
Total:		6149	5237
		72%	77%

All the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's employees cooked on for the 30% of wages.

The wages of this Company are being paid out on February 19th, 1925 at the various mills from 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

Arrangements have been made for extra police on duty at the mills during these hours.

The Tao Jute Mill, 64 Robinson Road worked all day with 96% of workers, the night shift are working at full strength.

The district has been quiet all day with no signs of disturbances.

No meetings were held in Chapel on February 18th, 1925 & the Labour Union Headquarters are reported closed all day.

At 2 p.m. February 17th, 1925 acting on an anonymous letter, translation attached, Inspector Foley visited No. 92 Macao Road and arrested a man named Zao Hai Ching (趙海清) who is said to be a relative of one Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) a prominent leader of the strike movement, four pamphlets relating to the strike were found in his house.

He was arraigned before the Mixed Court, Messrs Kwan & Martin on February 18th, 1925 charged with Intimidation and was remanded in custody for trial before the Japanese Assessor on February 21st, 1925.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. F. Fok

D. S.

D. C. I.

Translation of an anonymous letter.

Inspector:-

I beg to report on the strike situation of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills.

A famous loafer named Zao Hai Ching who has provoked the workers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills to strike has his Headquarters in the Dong Shing Mill Quarters, No. 92 Macao Road. The said house is occupied by Zao where evidence will be found concerning the present strike. Before the strike Zao gathered a number of workers to a meeting at his quarters with the result that all the workers of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills struck work & damaged a great deal of property. On the 11th inst. Zao held a meeting telling the people that the Japan & China Cotton Mill was also Japanese & that he should be assaulted & the factory destroyed. All the workers were fooled by him & damaged the said mill, I don't know the value, all the workers struck their work. On the 15th inst. he held another meeting saying that the Dong Shing Cotton Mill was Japanese & that it should be destroyed in a few days, therefore Zao is a man who has committed riot in the Settlement.

At a certain meeting Zao said that if the Japanese do not give way to us we must unite together.

If the Police assist the Japanese in arresting us, then we can unite together & attack the Police on a certain day as we have more than 10,000 workers.

We must set fire to various places so that the Police will not have time to extinguish them. We have been ill-treated by the Japanese and the Police also attempt to ill-treat us, therefore we must attack them with our lives. I have investigated & find that Zao is a very bad man against your Settlement. I live in the Settlement & must report you the above facts, therefore I hope you will immediately search his house whether he has strike evidence or not. I think you must immediately investigate otherwise it will be too late.

THE SHANGHAI NIPPO.

SUPPLY OF FUNDS FROM THE DAH HVO 大夏

19/2/25-

COLLEGE THROUGH COCOON DEALER

ASSOCIATION (絲繭公會)

[Handwritten signature]

It is now known that the supporters of the present disturbance are Russian Communists. The Dah Hvo College which is an organ of the Russian Communist and controlled by Haralshan has, it is said, supplied funds to the agitators to cover their expenses.

THE UNION OF SHANGHAI COTTON MILLS* TELEGRAMS
TO MINISTER OF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is plain that the agitators in the present disturbance are the agents of Russian Communists. It is a serious matter that Russia has ignored the friendship between Japan and Russia which has lately been restored. We sincerely hope that our Government will negotiate with the Russian concerned and stop the disturbances.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, has sent a telegram couched in these terms to the Japanese Minister at Peking.

S. H. P. Headquarters
Criminal Investigation Dept.
FEB 19 1925
Ref. <i>IS</i> <i>Porter</i> <i>WS</i>
For Further Investigation

6037
18/2/25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road Station

February 18th, 1925.

Time and date reported 1.30a.m. 16-2-25 Time and date I.O. informed Detailed report 16-2-25

By whom reported Mr. Kishimoto, Manager.

Trade or profession of strikers Cotton Mill workers.

Number of strikers 1,852 Male 609 Female 1,243 Apprentices -

Employer's name, address and business Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill,
No. 181 Gordon Road.

Union to which strikers belong Labour Union.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers In sympathy with the strikers of the
Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's Cotton Mills.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence Intimidated by strikers of the
Naiga Wata Kaisha Coy's Mills.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to
commencement of strike No action was possible under the circumstances.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers
Up to the present the parties have not met to discuss the demands.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Warrants applied for against several
persons on a charge of Intimidation.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration Obviously anti-Japanese.

Meeting places of strikers No. 9 San Tuh Lee (三德里), Chapei.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike 19 at this Station.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike Several pamphlets forwarded
to Headquarters.

Name and address of printer of such circulars Not known.

Precautions taken by Police Police protection to prevent damage to property, &
riots.

SENIOR DET. I/C.

INSPECTOR I/C.

D. C. I.

I. O.

J. Lockman

L.S.

J. Lockman

WM

J. Lockman

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

6027
18/2/25.

Footoo Road Station.

February 18th, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** _____ **Strike Situation.**

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by J. Foley Insp.

Sir:-

In connection with the strike situation in the Footoc Road district, I beg to report that all the Nalga Wata Kaisas Company's Mills are still idle. At the Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Mill, 181 Gordon Road, 400 hands commenced work at 6 a.m. February 1/30, 1926 but finished at 11 a.m. owing to insufficient hands. There is no night work at this mill, two or three hundred turned up between 5 p.m. & 6 p.m. but all remained outside, they eventually went away without causing any trouble.

Appended are the numbers of attendants at the Naiga Wata
Kaisha Company's Mills;

No.	<u>Mill.</u>	<u>Day Work.</u>	<u>Night Work.</u>
3		222	439
"	4	240	701
"	5 East	210	329
"	5 West	263	461
"	7	128	585
"	8	118	116
"	9 Spinning	181	236
"	9 Weaving	336	590
"	12	85	151
"	13	245	422
"	14	210	393
"	15	241	306
<u>Total:</u>		<u>2479</u>	<u>29%</u>
		<u>4731</u>	<u>70%</u>

All the workers booked on for their 30% of wages. The people turning up for night work had their books totalled preparatory

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

to wages being paid on the 15th inst.

A rumour was in circulation that the Tao Jute Mill (Tao Seima Kaisha), 64 Robinson Road, workers were on strike & that damage had been done at the mill, this is incorrect.

In an interview with the management through Mr. Dow, consulting engineer, the following facts were elicited;

The mill employes, 800 day workers and 600 night workers. On Sunday February 15th, 1925 the day shift worked all day at full strength, the night workers turned up at full strength and worked until 11.30 p.m. when the management, becoming alarmed owing to rumours, stopped the mill telling the hands that the machinery required overhauling.

The mill have a system of working whereby three holidays are taken one month and four holidays another month.

Monday February 16th, 1925 was one of these recognised holidays.

The mill opened at 6 a.m. February 17th, 1925 and worked all day with 94% of workers, the night workers are working and almost at full strength, no damage of any description has been done, not even a pane of glass broken.

Meetings were held between 10 a.m. & 12 noon at the Labour Union Headquarters, Chapei, several speakers taking the platform.

At 4 p.m. a meeting was in progress at their Headquarters when representatives of the Chief of Police & the Chapei Volunteers stopped the meeting, they were replied to by a man named Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) who told them that he was one of the leaders. It was

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(3)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

reported that at about 5 p.m. a fight took place between the Chapei Police and the strikers when 20 of the strikers were arrested including two male students and two female students and that five of the police had been injured.

Attached are pamphlets with translations received at Chapei.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

yours obediently,

J. Forster
D. S.

D. C. I.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

6027

15/2/25

Good news.

The workers in the Dah Koang Cotton Mill, Yangtsepoo will conquer quickly. The demands must be settled to-day. If all workers can unite together in one heart then they must surely conquer. Workers! You must unite together in one heart.

6027
18/2/25.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

There are more than sixty Unions in Shanghai from which ^{one} union has been formed for the Strike and who are going to call up all brothers and sisters in this Country to come out to help us. Thus we must unite together strongly in one heart.

Any worker who wishes to attend work is a traitor.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

6027
18/2/25

The instructions of the Labour Union.

Do not attend to work.

Do not go to get wages.

To unite together permanently.

We will conquer quickly.

Our wages will be increased & the bonus are also to be paid at most in a few days later when we conquer.

(Chopped) The Labour Union of the Naiga
Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6026
18/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

17th February, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by

J. Poling Inspector

Sir:-

In connection with the strike at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's mills, I beg to report that all the mills are still idle. February 16th, 1925 shows a bigger percentage of workers presenting themselves at the mills than on any other day during the strike, this may be accounted for by the Savings bonus being paid out. All the workers with the exception ^{of} "No. 3 Mill" booked on for the 50% of wages. The workers of No. 3 Mill received their bonus but all left without booking on. The following Nos. presented themselves at the mills;

<u>Mill.</u>	<u>Day work.</u>	<u>Night work.</u>
No. 3	504	400
" 4	686	750
" 5 East	584	499
" 5 West	793	514
" 7	429	490
" 8	240	247
" 9 Spinning.	317	257
" 9 Weaving.	491	570
" 12	252	204
" 13	402	360
" 14	354	300
" 15	454	318
Total:	5506 64%	4915 72%

The day workers of the Dong Shing Mill (同興紗廠), Gordon Rd. worked all day, but owing to insufficient hands (only 83 turning up for work) there is no night work & the mill is closed.

The district has been quiet all day with no sign of trouble

214

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

or demonstrations.

Meetings were held at the Labour Union Headquarters between 2 & 4 p.m. February 10th 1925, one speaker telling the meeting that representatives of the China General Edison Company had been to discuss the strike with a view to joining them.

Attached is a pamphlet with translations received at Chapel.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. F. Fokini

D. S.

D. C. I.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

6026

18/2/25.

Brothers & Sisters! The Manager of our mills is also a Japanese who ill-treated us the same as the Naiga Wata Kaisha mill workers were & who dismissed the workers & gave the remainder extra work.

It is very dangerous for the workers to lose their business. The workers who remain in the mills have been given extra work, therefore, we struck work yesterday morning & ask the following seven demands.

1. Can not reduce the staff & do not dismiss any workers without reasons.
 2. Hereafter the worker must not be assaulted.
 3. The workers will not be fined in future.
 4. The dismissal of Tsong Yah (Japanese) & he must not be employed again.
 5. An increase of 1/10 in wages.
 6. If a worker resigns, his wages will not be forfeited.
 7. The mill management must pay attention to health conditions.
- These are our inferior demands.

Now we take an oath to unite with the Naiga Wata Kaisha mill workers & utterly refuse to return to work unless we conquer.

We earnestly hope that all brothers & sisters will come out to assist us in order to attack the Japanese to get a final win.

All workers in Nos. 1 & 2 of Dah Koang
Cotton Mills.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6022
16/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

16th February, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin. Forwarded by _____

Sir:-

In connection with the strike of the Nalga Wata Kaisha Companies Cotton Mill employees, I beg to report that the district has been quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations or trouble of any kind. Sunday being a usual holiday for this Company, none of the workers presented themselves at the mills.

The mills Management met representatives of the Street Union at No. 3 Mill at 10 a.m. February 15th 1925 but Mr. Okana, Manager of the mills was not prepared to disclose the outcome of the meeting for a day or two. No meetings of the Labour Union were held on February 15th 1925 at their Headquarters.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Forkin
D. S.

D. C. I.

P. S. Attached is a Pamphlet of Strike News with translation, received at Chapel.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

6022

16/2/25

Strike News.

No. 3

February 15th, 1925.

Published by the Labour Union of the Naiga Wata
Kaisha Cotton Mills.

Good News. 3,000 workers of the Dah Koang Cotton Mill, Yangtsepoo, who have been ill-treated by the Japanese and who heard that our Labour Union are opposing the Japanese are also on Strike in sympathy & principal.

The workers of the various Japanese mills in various districts are going to assist us so that we, workers, must unite together.
Good news from the Japan & China Cotton Mills.

The workers in Nos. 3 & 4 of the Japan & China Cotton Mill started to strike yesterday morning. Some days ago, representatives of the Japan & China Cotton Mills came to our Labour Union to discuss joining the strike as they are in sympathy. Now the workers of the above mills are on strike for some demands saying that they utterly refuse to attend to work unless our demands are met. They unite together with us.
The workers in Fong Dien Cotton Mill are on strike.

The workers in Fong Dien Cotton Mill suddenly started to strike yesterday morning. They never sent any representatives to our Labour Union for discussion. From this our workers have a great power. There are about 30,000 workers on strike. It is better for us to get our face this time then we do not fear the Japanese cruelty.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6022
16/2/25

Pootoo Rd. Station.

February 16th. 1925.

REPORT ON Stoppage of work at the Dong Shing Cotton Mill,
Gordon Rd.

Made by D.S. Forkin

Forwarded by J. Forkin Inspector

Sir,

I beg to report that at 1.40 a.m., February 16th., 1925, message a telephone was received from the Dong Shing cotton mill, Gordon Rd. reporting that one of their departments had struck work. Enquiries were immediately made when it was ascertained from Mr. Kishimoto, the manager, that at 1.30 a.m. the hands in the fly spinning dept., numbering about 100 (70 men and 30 women) stopped work but remained in the mill.

A half hearted attempt appears to have been made by one or two coolies to get the remainder to strike and damage the mill as several windows were broken with bars and bobbins and four frames put out of working order. On the arrival of the police all the male workers were in the dining room with the females at their frames. After a lot of persuasion with a promise that no action would be taken should they all return to work, they all resumed at 2.45 a.m..

There are 780 night workers at this mill and every other dept. carried on with their work the whole night.

A police guard is being kept on the mill as it is probable that another attempt will be made to get the workers to strike.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forkin
D.S.

D.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6621
15/2/25

Postoo Road Station.

15th February, 1925.

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin..

Forwarded by *L. Foley Pres/p?*

Sir:-

I beg to report on the situation of the Naiga Wata Kaishna Cotton Mills strike.

The whole of the Companies mills are still idle but the attendances show a decided increase on yesterday. Appended are the numbers of employees who booked on & will receive 30% of their wages.

	<u>Mill.</u>	<u>Day Work.</u>	<u>Night Work.</u>
No.	3	373	408
"	4	365	694
"	5 East	450	563
"	5 West	331	524
"	7	373	444
"	8	224	188
"	9 Spinning.	140	143
"	9 Weaving.	209	340
"	12	197	189
"	13	219	375
"	14	214	315
"	15	342	377
Total:		3,437 41%	4,560 67%

At 1 p.m. February 14th 1925 F. P. C. Webley reported to this Station by telephone that a crowd of strikers, about 600, were assembled on the North Side of the Creek in front of the Dah Foong (大峰) Cotton Mill & were crossing to the South Side of the Creek rear No. 5 Mill. All available men under

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192 .

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

Inspector Foley immediately proceeded there, a number of the men, between one and two hundred, had crossed to the South Side of the Creek & were standing about No. 3 Mill, they were quickly dispersed without any trouble. A crowd of between three and four hundred were on the North Side with four Union flags waving. About 1.45 p.m. representatives of the Street Union crossed to the North Side of the Creek when the crowd followed them to Headquarters. Everything has been quiet since that time. The Street Union Representatives have met both parties & are endeavouring to bring them together to discuss the demands. A further meeting with ^{the} Street Union & the Mills Management will be held at 10 a.m. February 15th, 1925.

At a meeting held in Chapel between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. a student named Koo, claiming to be the chief representative of the Hanking University asked the strikers to persuade the employees of the Dong Sling (17th Mill) Cotton Mill, Gordon Road, to join them and break up the machinery in the mill. There has been no sign of unrest at the above mill and the management appear confident that their employees will remain at work.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

L. Gordon
D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6020
161-125

Pootoo road Station.

14th February, 1925

Further REPORT ON Strike Situation.

Made by D. S. Forkin.

Forwarded by

T. Foley Inspector

Sir:-

I beg to report that the Situation of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills strike is as follows;

		<u>Day Work.</u>	
<u>Mill.</u>		<u>Day Employees.</u>	<u>No. of Attendants.</u>
No. 3		838	264
" 4		1031	333
" 5 East	}		
" 5 West			
" 7		3445	2000
" 8			
" 12			
" 13		673	144
" 14		576	110
" 15		706	287
" 9 Spinning.		501	120
" 9 Weaving.		748	118
Total:		8518	3376

		<u>Night Work.</u>	
<u>Mill.</u>		<u>Night Employees.</u>	<u>No. of Attendants.</u>
No. 3		505	238
" 4		867	505
" 5 East	}		
" 5 West			
" 7		2813	1,500
" 8			
" 12			

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

No. 13	534	184
" 14	490	168
" 15	615	215
" 9 Spinning.	322	113
" 9 Weaving.	707	188
Total:	6850	3111

All the workers who attended were allowed to book on but owing to insufficient hands were sent back and are being paid 30% of their wages.

The district was quiet all day with no signs of demonstrations on the Side of the Creek. On the North Side of the Creek between 2 p.m. & 5 p.m. a number of about 40 or 50 men were assembled waving a white flag. The Labour Union have pickets of about 10 men posted at different points in Chapel examining the workers books and are compelling employees of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, to return to their homes or destroying their books. Employees of the Japan China Cotton Mill, the Dong Shing Mill and other workpeople are allowed to cross the Creek.

A meeting of the Labour Union was held at their Headquarters between 2 p.m. & 4 p.m., about 20 students taking the platform in turns.

Information was received that the chief topic was the release of the persons now in custody in connection with the strike and persuading the meeting to attend the Mixed Court on February 14th, 1925 when the arrested persons come up for trial.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(3)

Station.

192 .

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

If these men are not released further drastic measures will be taken against the Japanese by the strikers entering the Settlement Via. Markham Road Bridge & assaulting any Japanese they see on the roads. A rumour was circulated that the Union had been financed by the schools & colleges and their funds at present were \$500,000⁰⁰ , they promised to pay the strikers 20 cents a day during the strike.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forster
D. S.

D. C. I. 1

Shanghai Municipal Police.

667
14/2/25

Footoo

Road

Station.

13th

February,

1925.

Further **REPORT ON** On Strike Situation.

Made by D.S. Forkin.

Forwarded by J. H. Long

Sir:-

I beg to report that the situation of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill strike is as follows;

- No. 3 Mill. Out of 838^{day} employees, 238 started work but closed down at 12 noon owing to insufficient hands.
- No. 4 Mill. Out of 1031 employees, 622 started work but closed down at 4 p.m.
- No. 13 Mill. Out of 693 employees, 311 started work but only worked 2 hours.
- No. 14 Mill. Out of 576 employees, 340 started work & worked 2 hours.
- No. 15 Mill. Out of 706 employees, 466 worked the whole day.
- No. 9 Mill. About 60% worked all day.
- Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 12. Did not start.

None of the Company's mills are working on night duty owing to insufficient numbers turning up, those who did turn up were allowed to enter & work on, for which they will receive 20% of their wages.

The district has been quiet with no signs of demonstrations on either Side of the Creek.

Two men were arrested & charged at this Station with Distributing pamphlets relating to the Strike, copies & translations attached.

The first man was arrested at 10 a.m. February 12th, 1925 by C.D.C. 66 Tsai Dzoong Keu at Gordon & Haiphong Roads corner with about 200 of the pamphlets in his possession, he

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

1927.

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

is one Poo Vung Yon (浦文耀) living in the Tsha Ah Pang Village Gordon Road, he was formerly employed at the Naiga Wata Kaisha, No. 5 Mill but left of his own will at the last Chinese New Year holidays.

He states that he was a member of the Western District, Working Men's, Day & Night School, Penang Road who removed their headquarters to premises in the Sai Tuh Lee (三德里), Chapel about a week ago. He further stated that about 6 months ago the workers of the Japanese Cotton Mills formed a Labour Union, the workers contributing 10 cents per month to the funds. He received instructions from Headquarters to distribute the pamphlets amongst the people who are still carrying on at work.

The second man charged was arrested by C.D.S. 61 Sung Dzung Li on Tonquin Road at 3.45 p.m. February 12th, 1925 with 150 pamphlets in his possession. He is an ex-coolie of No. 5 Mill & received the pamphlets from the Union Headquarters to distribute to the workers at the mills.

Both men will be arraigned before the Mixed Court on February 13th, 1925 when a remand will be requested for hearing before the Japanese Assessor.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Forster

D. S.

D. C. I.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

A
6017
14/2/25

The Naiga Wata Kaisna Cotton Mill workers have a Labour Union.

It is to protect our workers.

You may obey it whether going on work or not.

The Labour Union is situated on the North Side of the Creek behind the Dan Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紗廠).

Male and female workers can go there to hear the news daily.

(Chopped) Labour Union of Naiga Wata Kaisna
Cotton Mills.

B

6017
14/2/25

translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

Friendly workers!

At present there are some rumours coming from the mills stating that on both Sides of the Creek arrests are being made, but you must not believe them. There is no one to arrest any workers if we unite. Now there is a law which is called The Labour Union Act and it states that a Strike is not unlawful. Nobody can arrest us. The nine workers arrested by the Police will be immediately released on intervention of the Union. They dare not detain them. Again a rumour states that the Mills will be closed and there is an announcement posted at the doorway for that purpose, but you will understand that it is absolutely false in order to bluff us. The Japanese love money as they do their lives, so they will not close the mills on that account, as they must lose a lot of their capital. Friendly workers! If we unite together in this Strike the Japanese will fear the loss of their capital and so must consent to our demands. The Union is our representative; & the regulations, you should obey. Our Union is situated at Sai Tuh Lee (三樓里) behind the Dah Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紗廠), North of the Creek. You can get news either from the Union or the Union will tell you.

(Chopped) Labour Union of Naiga Wata
Kaisha Cotton Mills.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6015
13/2/25

Pootoo Road Station.

11th February, 1925.

Further **REPORT ON Strike Situation.**

Made by D.S. Andrews.

Forwarded by V. H. [Signature]

Sir:-

I beg to report that the Situation around the different mills effected by the Strike at No. 5 Mill remains about the same as last evening February 10th, 1925.

Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9 & 12 Mills were not opened to workers, although a number of mill hands turned up at the usual time.

About 100 hands turned up belonging to Nos. 13 & 14 Mill but after working for an hour or so they requested to leave.

Nos. 3 & 4 Mills were filled at 6 a.m. today & remained till about 5.30 p.m. when they left for their homes, as some of the hands failed to bring food. These two mills are working to-night but are short of about 200.

A Demonstration of about 300 men was held on the Chapel Side of Soochow Creek opposite Nos. 3 & 4 Mills the object being to intimidate workers who had to cross the Creek to these mills.

One man who had the appearance of a student was obviously inciting the crowd.

Three men were arrested off Ferry Road trying to prevent workers from proceeding to work. One of these men when questioned stated he had received a badge from students after attending a meeting at 9 a.m. February 11th, 1925 behind the Dan Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紗廠), Chapel. There are about 20 students holding meeting at this place each day since the Strike.

Further enquiries are being made as to the source of the trouble which undoubtedly started at No. 5 Mill, & will be reported on.

D. C. I.

I, am Sir,
Yours obediently,

H. [Signature]

Shanghai Municipal Police.

60x2
11/25

Pootoo Road Station.

11th February, 1925.

REPORT ON Gathering of Students inciting mill workers.

Made by D.S. Andrews.

Forwarded by

J. F. L. L. L.

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 5 p.m. February 9th, 1925 when the strikers were ejected from No. 5 Mill on West Sooknow Road, it was observed that a party of the student class, were gathered on the North Side of Sooknow Creek. They were waving white flags bearing characters as follows:- "If anyone fails to strike he will be treated violently."

Every effort was made to get the discontented workers on strike from No. 5 Mill to join them. This proved successful as the mill hands were ferried across & after joining the students they all adjourned to the rear of Dan Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紗廠), Chapei, where a meeting was held, & the articles enumerated on the Pamphlets were discussed. No further trouble was experienced from this direction.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Andrews

D.S. 52.

To

D. C. I.,

Headquarters.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6012

11/2/25

Postoo

Road

Station.

11th

February,

1925.

REPORT ON Further Report on Strike at No. 5 Mill.

Made by D.S. Andrews.

Forwarded by

J. P. L. L. L.

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 10.45 a.m. February 10th, 1925 a message was received from Mr. Motoki Assistant Manager of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills, reporting trouble at No. 9 Mill Markham Road.

Accompanied by S/I Adams, Sergeant Hendery & Chinese Detectives I proceeded to the Mill immediately.

On arrival we observed a large number of workers outside & also a large number having quiet orderly. When we got inside the Main Gates a crowd of men were seen in a very excited manner coming from the direction of the offices. A number of these men attacked us & made good their escape outside the Mill amongst the crowd. One man was arrested.

From enquiries it was ascertained that about 200 men on Strike from No. 5 Mill had proceeded to No. 9 Mill Markham Road where they entered, in the hopes of getting the workers numbering about 1,500 to join them.

Some of the strikers proceeded to the offices & smashed all the windows & interior fittings assaulting several Japanese employers.

Another party made their way to the Carding & Spinning rooms where the mill employees were peacefully working, & started to break electric fittings, delicate parts of motors & some of the machinery - the damage done is not estimated at a large sum but sufficient to stop work at this mill for a few days.

The mill workers all left after trouble with the strikers but it was perfectly obvious, they were not in sympathy.

In the meantime we received information that the strikers

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

were proceeding to other Japanese mills. A telephone warning was sent to Pootoo Road Station but the strikers arrived at Nos. 13 & 14 Mills Robinson Road ahead of the police & a number were able to force an entrance into the mill. They carried out the same procedure as adopted at No. 9 Mill - smashing the offices & getting into the machine shops but owing to the timely arrival of assistance from Pootoo Road Station the damage done was very small. A number of Japanese were assaulted during the attack.

Eleven men were arrested inside & in the vicinity of Nos. 13 & 14 Mills & along with the man arrested at No. 9 Mill will be charged at the Mixed Court tomorrow February 11th, 1925 with causing a Riot.

After the disposal of strikers from Nos. 13 & 14 Mills it appears they made their way into Chapel across the Soochow Creek & up till about 4.30 p.m. every thing was peaceful in the district & nothing further was seen of the disorderly mob. At the time stated above a number of these men were seen to congregate on the North Side of Soochow Creek near Ferry Road Jetty in order to prevent workers from crossing to Nos. 3 & 4 Mills (No trouble being experienced at these mills during the day).

This method of their's was quiet successful as Mr. Okada reported to me that only about 100 workers had turned up for the night shift at 6 p.m., so he had decided not to continue work during the night shift.

The night shift at Nos. 13 & 14 Mills attended in the usual manner but owing to the fact that more trouble was anticipated by them with the strikers, they asked to be allowed to go home.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(3)

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

Nos. 5, 7, 8 & 12 Mills at West Soochow Road are all stopped, owing to the extra work entailed by the Japanese stall & Mr. Okada thought it best to allow them a rest.

No. 9 Mill is closed until such time as the damaged machinery is repaired, & a notice to this effect has been posted on the Main Gates.

No. 15 Mill situated opposite Footoo Road Station is the only mill belonging to the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company actually in Commission at the present times. No. trouble whatsoever has been experienced at this mill.

It is the expressed wish of Mr. Okada that every effort ^{have} would be made by his Company, to allow the workers to attend, but owing to the presence of strikers this has been impossible in most cases, and further more was perfectly willing to meet, any representative body acknowledged by the workers, in order to listen to any legitimate grievances, but since they have resorted to violence he states he has no option but to close the mills, till such time as the workers care to return under present conditions.

The mill workers under the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company receive better pay & much better facilities for personal conditions of living, than they would receive under a Chinese Company & Mr. Okada has pointed out this matter to me.

On an average each mill worker receives 50.7 cents ^{living} money a day, free Hospital attendance - no fines - & facilities for in the companies own houses at a greatly reduced rental.

Further enquiries are made & will be reported on.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

A. H. H. S.
D. S. 52.

D. C. I.

6010
1925

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Footoo Road Station 10th February, 1925.
Time and date reported 3.55 p.m. 9-2-1925 Time and date I.O. informed 6.30 p.m. 9-2-1925.
By whom reported Mr. S. Okada. Manager.
Trade or profession of strikers Mill workers.
Number of strikers 1,500 Male - Female - Apprentices -
Employer's name, address and business Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill
14 Soochow Road.
Union to which strikers belong "Labour Association."
Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Dismissal of 40 employees on Monday,
February 2nd, 1925.
Translation of Pamphlet attached which were distributed amongst mill
workers.
When did discontent amongst strikers first commence Sunday February 8th, 1925.
What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to
commencement of strike Got the leaders of different parties together &
talked the matter over without success.
What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers
None as yet.
Names and addresses of strike leaders ~~Not~~ Are not obtainable at present.
Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration Not so far as is known at present.
Meeting places of strikers Not known.
Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike None.
Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike attached.
Name and address of printer of such circulars Not known.
Precautions taken by Police Police protections to prevent any disorder &
intimidation.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6010

10/2/25

Pootoo

Road

Station.

10th

February,

1925.

REPORT ON Strike at No. 5 Mill.

Made by D.S. Andrews.

Forwarded by J. H. S. [Signature]

Sir:-

I beg to report that at 3.55 p.m., February 9th, 1925 a Telephone Message was received from Mr. S. Okada, manager of the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills reporting a strike at No. 5 Mill situated on West Soochow Road.

Accompanied by native detectives I proceeded to the scene & was informed by the Supt. Mr. Kawamara that about 1,500 workers employed in the Speeding Card, and Ring rooms situated on the East side of No. 5 Mill were on strike & trying to intimidate other workers in Nos. 7, 8, and 12 Mills, but they were prevented & eventually got out side the mill without causing any serious damage to machinery etc.

Information was first received on Sunday, February 8th, 1925 by Supt. Taji of No. 5 Mill, who was in Charge at this time, the Mill being closed down on Sunday & only leaving a small number of workmen to look after the machinery. Mr. Taji heard from these workers that a general strike was anticipated on the 9th February, 1925. Steps were immediately taken by him to prevent it, by calling all representatives of the workers together, but owing to the mill being closed it was only possible to get a small number which proved ineffective.

Today, enquiries were made & it was reported by Mr. S. Okada that every thing was quiet & orderly no further news of a strike pending.

About noon pamphlets were distributed amongst the workers, a copy of which is attached, with a translation, and at 3 p.m. the workers in the different rooms mentioned above on the East wing of

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

No. 5 Mill forced their way through to the West wing & compelled the workers there to join them. Afterwards they proceeded to the other 3 mills situated in the same compound, but were prevented from entering by Japanese employers who closed & guarded the entrances.

The assistance of the Police were required to get the strikers numbering about 1,500, outside the mill, and shortly afterwards they all crossed the Soochow Creek into Chapei, joining another crowd who were waving flags, etc. & had the appearance of students.

The majority of the night workers turned up at 6 p.m. & started work as usual & so far as can be ascertained they are not in sympathy with the strikers on day shift.

Further enquiries are being made & will be reported on.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

H. H. H.
B. S. 52.

To

D. C. I.,

Headquarters.

Translation of Chinese pamphlet.

6611

12/1/40

Friends of Nan Yan Cotton Mill.

We are extremely bitter when we work in the Japanese Cotton Mill and we, daily, work over twelve hours. The wages that we earn are so small. If any one is found bad, the Japanese will assault this man with clenched fists and kick him with his feet. If any small mistake has been done, he will be fined. The Japanese treat us, workers, same as oxen or ponies. The Japanese fine or assault us as he likes and he has no idea to talk the death or principal between us. The 2nd inst. of this current month the manager of the No. 8 Mill had dismissed all the workers who worked in the rough cotton department. On the 4th inst. of this month the ex-workers went to the mentioned mill to ask for wages. The Japanese not only refused to pay the wages but arrested their representatives sending them to the Police Station to be charged. On! Workers! the Japanese treat us same as animals. The Japanese not only drink our blood and deprive our skin from our bodies. There is no reason for this treatment. Friends! the Japanese compel us to have no path to proceed, so we hope to strike in order to oppose the bad treatment and also apply the following articles.

1. Hereafter no assault.
2. One tenth rate promotion to the original wages.
3. To resume the work among the workers who had been dismissed from No. 8 Mill and also have the workers to be released at once who have been charged.
4. To give wages one time in two weeks with no delay.
5. The mill must pay us the wages during the strike time.
6. From hereafter, to dismiss any worker must have some proper reason.

Friends! Workers! if the mill recognizes the above articles then we can have a life. We must hold our strike till the good result.

Workers in the Nan Yan Cotton Mill.

Translation of Chinese Pamphlet.

Male and Female friendly workers!

We are now compelled going to strike on account of us being ill-treated, assaulted and scolded by the Japanese. Also the Japanese dismissed our workers, deduct our wages without reasons and frequently delay to pay our wages.

Not only we have performed the strike and ~~the~~ eleven mills ^{are on} all ~~were~~ ^{striking}. 20000workers unite in one heart and ought to put one's life on it in order to determine whether you and we take the death or not.

We strike and win then what are the benefits for us?

1. The Japanese dare not to assault us again.
2. Increase our wages with one tenth, e.g. fifteen dollars may increase one dollar and half, ten dollars to eleven etc.
3. The wages within the strike period will be paid us originally.
4. Afterwards the wages must be paid one time in two weeks without delay.
5. To have the workers who have been charged to be released at once.

In one word there are many benefits so that we are boldly ~~doing~~ doing on not ~~f~~ afraid.

How we can get favour?

1. We, 20000workers, want to unite to do together then not afraid the Japanese will not permit us.
2. We should under the direction of labour ^{union} union. The labour is the defence body which protect us. We are hearing the union order whether going to work or not.

We never fail if we all obey the union order.

Friendly workers! that is union words which say to you good, you may keep them in your mind always and not forget. The favour is ours.

(2)

To oppose the foreign capitalist.

Uniting together and holding to the end.

From now on the union pamphlet ~~or~~ bears the stamp and you will pay attention to it.

Labour Union of Nan Yah Cotton
Mill stamped.

Bubbling well

Form No. 2
G. 25, 00-11-2

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D. Headquarters. Station.

March 25, 1925

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings against strikers.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. Forwarded by

J. L. S. S. S.

Sir,

At the Mixed Court at 2 p.m. to-day, before Mr. Tajima, Japanese Assessor, and Magistrate Loh, 陸, Wang Ah Nyi 王阿二, 15, mill hand, Soong Ang Kwei 宋安桂, 17, mill hand, Teoong Pao Kong 鍾宝席, 23, mill hand, Koh Yoong Sing 高林, 22, shop assistant, Wong Yoong Chong 王, 18, mill hand, Tsoong Hung Fah 陈松发, 21, mill hand, Koh Zung Ching 高仁进, 18, mill hand, Yi Yui Pao 嚴余波, 23, mill hand, and Sih Wen Soong 謝懷松, 22, mill hand (who is sick in hospital) appeared on the following charges:-

1) For that they on the 15th day of February at No. 200 Jessfield Road at the cotton mill there situate did assemble for the purpose of committing violence and being there and then assembled together were guilty of riotous behaviour, contrary to Article 164 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code,

2) For that they at the same time and place concerned together with others not yet in custody did maliciously damage certain property, to wit, mill machinery the property of the complainant, the Toyoda Cotton Mill, contrary to Article 405 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

Mr. A. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police; Mr. A. Covey for the defence.

Mr. Maitland: These men are charged with riotous behaviour and with doing malicious damage at the Toyoda Cotton Mill.

Det. Sergt. Macgregor, called, said: I arrested the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused in the Toyoda Cotton Mill for doing malicious damage in the carding room. They were breaking up the machinery. The 3rd and the 4th accused were arrested on Jessfield Road outside the mill. The 1st accused was arrested by a Japanese overseer at the mill for breaking up the electric light. At 4 p.m. on February 14 a telephone message was received from the Toyoda mill at Bubbling Well Road Station that there were rumours current that the Chinese employees were going on strike. At 6.30 p.m. another telephone message was received stating that the men had come out on strike and were breaking up the machinery. Accompanied by two foreign constables I went to the mill and found about 1,000 employees outside the gate of the mill on Jessfield Road. I forced my way through the crowd into the mill and one of the Japanese overseers had arrested one of the accused for breaking an electric globe. Accompanied by one of the constables I went to the carding room and there found the 2nd, the 5th, the 6th, the 7th and the 8th accused breaking up the machinery. We placed them under arrest and took them to the

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

-2-

gate of the mill. A crowd of workers had got out of the mill by that time, and were throwing stones breaking the windows, creating a disturbance and rioting. The doors of the mill were closed and the Police retired into the mill. After a time it quietened down. I went out on the road and arrested the 3rd and 4th accused who were in the midst of a crowd of about 200, the remainder having dispersed. The motor car from Bubbling Well Station was on Jessfield Road and the strikers pushed the car into the Socchow Creek. About this time, a number of Japanese employees drove up to the mill in a motor car. The strikers stopped the car, pulled them out and assaulted them. One man was shot with a .32 revolver through the right side by one of the strikers; another Japanese was struck over the head with a blunt instrument and then thrown into the Socchow Creek. He was later rescued by boatmen and sent to hospital where he has since died.

Mr. Covey (cross-examining): When you arrive/were there not three sections of strikers in front of the place?

Witness: No.

Counsel: How many sections were there?

Witness: I don't quite understand you.

Counsel: At the entrance to the mill, you would say there were how many strikers?

Witness: About 1,000. The night shift was coming off and the day shift was going on. There were men and women.

Counsel: And when you came out of the mill there were how many?

Witness: 250. The others had dispersed.

Counsel: 250 were on Jessfield Road?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: At what time did you make the arrests?

Witness: 7.30.

Counsel: It was probably dark?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Covey here informed the Court that he would deal with the 9th accused, who was in hospital, at the same time.

Mr. Covey (to witness): The 2nd, the 5th, the 6th, the 7th, the 8th and the 9th accused were arrested in the carding room?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: And I take it that the whole of the mill was in darkness when you arrived?

Witness: No.

Counsel: What part was in darkness?

Witness: The carding room.

Counsel: Were the lights put on again?

Witness: The lights were put on inside of ten minutes.

Counsel: A dim light?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Did you know that all these men were waiting until the lights were put on?

Witness: No.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

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Counsel: You did not know that?
Witness: No.
Counsel: Comparing the attitude of these men (pointing to the dock) and the attitude of the 250, which was the worse?
Witness: I am not here to judge them on their attitude.
Counsel: You arrested them for malicious damage?
Witness: For sabotage.
Counsel: You spoke of their attitude in your examination-in-chief.
Witness: I spoke of the 250.
Counsel: In your opinion which, would you say, were the worse: the 250 or the boys in the dock now?
Witness: I am not prepared to go into the question.
Counsel: You referred to Japanese driving up in a motor car and being assaulted, and also of one Japanese being shot and of another being thrown into a creek by the strikers. Are any of these men in Court?
Witness: No.
Mr. Maitland: I can call other witnesses who will only say the same thing if the Court wishes.
The Assessor: Have you any more questions to ask the witness, Mr. Covey?
Mr. Covey: No, Sir. With the exception of the 4th accused, whom I do not represent in this case, I simply throw myself on the mercy of the Court.
The Assessor: You said the 2nd, the 5th, the 6th, the 7th, the 8th, and the 9th accused were wrecking the machinery in the carding room?
Witness: Yes.
The Assessor: With what?
Witness: They had iron bars.
The Assessor: Were these iron bars seized?
Witness: They were left in the mill. They are attached to the machines. The damage done was very slight. The 3rd and 4th accused were arrested outside the mill. They were throwing stones at windows breaking them.
The Assessor: Did they have anything else in their hands?
Witness: Yes, some of them had sticks.
The Assessor: Are all the accused mill hands?
Witness: All except one who is an assistant in a bean shop.
This is the 4th accused.

Dr. O. Fischer, who is appearing for the 4th accused, cross-examining: Did you see the stones the 4th accused threw?
Witness: Yes.
Counsel: How big?
Witness: About the size of my fist.
Counsel: Have you the stones here?
Witness: No, if they had been all brought to the Station they would have made a huge heap.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

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Counsel: The 4th accused is not an employee in the cotton mill; what motive can he have in throwing stones?

Witness: It can be proved that it was not the mill hands who desired the strike, it was the agitators.

Counsel: In your opinion, does the 4th accused have the appearance of an agitator?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Do you know where he is employed?

Witness: In the village near the mill. I verified that.

Counsel: Did you personally arrest him?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Did you ask him any questions?

Witness: Yes. He said he was employed in a bean shop. I verified that also.

Counsel: Did he tell you how it happened that he was there?

Witness: He said he was on his way home.

Counsel: Did he deny having anything to do with the strike?

Witness: He did ~~not~~ deny it. I asked him why he had the stones in his hands. He said he was not in any way connected with the strike.

All the accused were then examined by the Magistrate, with the exception of the 4th accused whose examination-in-chief was led by his Counsel, Dr. Fischer.

The questions and replies were not interpreted into English, except in the case of the 4th accused, who said: My name is Koh Yang Sing. I am employed in a bean shop not far from the mill. When passing the mill, I was arrested by foreign detectives.

Dr. Fischer: Did you hear the evidence of the foreign detective who said you had stones in your hands?

Accused: I was passing there and did not throw any stones. I did not ask anyone about the strike. I don't know anybody.

In answer to the Magistrate, accused said: I was simply walking and passed the mill. I did not stand near the mill. I did not see any stones thrown.

The Magistrate: How many people were there?

Accused: I don't know.

The Magistrate: But you were passing there, so you must know?

Accused: I don't know.

The Assessor: You must know. There were about 200 together.

The Magistrate: When you were arrested did you see anyone throwing stones?

Accused: I don't know.

The Assessor (lifting up one of his hands): Can you see this?

Accused: I don't know. (Laughter).

The Assessor (questioning Det. Sergt. Macgregor): When you arrested the 3rd and 4th accused, had the motor car containing the Japanese mill employees arrived?

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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Det. Sergt. Macgregor: Yes, the car had arrived.

The Assessor: When you arrested this man, was the car already there?

Witness: Yes. I am told that one of the Japanese who was in the car at the time is now in Court.

The Assessor: You mean to say that after one of the Japanese had been shot and another thrown into the Soochow Creek, you arrested these two men?

Witness: Yes.

The Court fined Koh Yoong Sing \$200 with the alternative of six months imprisonment to date from March 25.

All the other accused were fined \$100 each with the alternative of three months imprisonment from date of arrest.

The Court then proceeded to hear the case against the three Chinese editors a separate of which is being made.

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Clerical Assistant.

[Handwritten mark]
D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well

Station.

March 7, 1925.

192

REPORT ON Labour Unrest in Bubbling Well District.

Made by J. J. MacGregor.

Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the labour unrest in the District, I beg to forward the following information re. memo. dated 26th February 1925.

(1). There is no information to show that the strikers were members of any particular union or that they congregated in any place in the District. Information was received regarding the strike at the Toyoda Cotton Mill on February 14, 1925 that a girl student was active in the mill before they came out. The student was or what school she came from cannot be ascertained.

(2). The origin of the dispute can be attributed to agitation by mill workers from the Japanese mill in Garden Road District.

(3). With reference to the Shanghai Leather Co. strike discontent + intimidation was the cause. There was no apparent discontent among the workers of the Toyoda and owing to a general lock out being declared there was very little intimidation.

(4). There was no demonstration and no signs of any propaganda in the District.

(5). No direct information to hand regarding the schools carried on by student in promoting the strike, but two men named Tung Liang Wei (孫良偉) and Ong Yen (項英) Directors of the Yusi School (育私學校) and Lu Day and Light School (路大光學校) are believed to have taken an active part in promoting the strike.

(6). There is nothing to hand to show that what political party the agitators are connected with.

(7). In the Toyoda Cotton Mill 2,000 females and 1,050 male

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

()

employee's were involved. There was only 45 male employee's involved in the Shanghai Leather Works.

(3). The Toyada Cotton Mill has been idle since February 14, 1925 and are resuming work on March 2, 1925 making a total of 18 days. The Shanghai Leather Co. were idle for two days.

(4). With reference to the disposition to return to work shown by the strikers. The day following the strike i.e. February 15, 1925 of the Toyada employee's were willing to resume work.

The Shanghai Leather Co.'s employee's were also willing to return the following day February 16.

(10). At the commencement of the strike at the Toyada Cotton Mill efforts were made by the Municipal Police to appease the strikers. This measure would have shown good results as regards preservation of order and to a certain extent would have influenced the strikers to resume work, were it not for the Shanghai Police who took charge of the situation inside the mill opening rifle fire, causing considerable excitement amongst the strikers and giving agitators further scope.

Police from this Station have been on duty continuously outside the mill on Jessfield Road to maintain order on the Municipal Road.

The Shanghai Police are on duty inside the mill.

(11). Six machines in the carding room of the Toyada Mill were damaged slightly also several windows in the building broken. The damage is estimated at Taels 2,000.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(11).

(12). The financial loss caused by the cessation of work in the Toyada Mill cannot be ascertained at present. An addendum report will be forwarded regarding this point.

(13). Five workers were arrested in connection with strike and charged with disorderly conduct and out of stage. These men were not connected with organizing the strike.

Five Japanese employees were assaulted during the commotion on February 14, 1935 on Jessfield Road and on the North side of the Soochow Creek. One of these men was shot through the stomach by one of the strikers. Another was seriously injured on the head. The others had superficial injuries about the head and body.

The strike at the Shanghai Leather Co's factory cannot be connected with the labour unrest in Japanese mills.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Madhugopal

D. S.

S.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well

Station.

March

3'

1925

REPORT ON Strikers resuming work at the Toyoda Cotton Mill.

Made by W. J. MacGregor.

Forwarded by A. J. [Signature]

Sir,

At 8 p.m. March 2' the night shift resumed work.

About 1700, turned up several of these were not admitted owing to them not being in possession of their work card.

On the morning of March 3' the full staff of 2400 turned up. There was no sign of any agitation.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently

W. J. MacGregor.

D.I.

W.C. .

Sir,

A strike of workpeople employed at the Toyoda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's mill, 200 Jessfield Road, commenced on the night of February 18, 1925. Following the stoppage of work serious disturbances occurred which resulted in injuries being sustained by nine Japanese connected with the mill, one of whom was shot, and two seriously assaulted about the head and body and thrown into the Soochow Creek. One of the last mentioned, named Yoshoji Harada, succumbed to his injuries on March 1, 1925. During and for some days previous to the strike, Chinese Police had been continuously on duty on the Toyoda Cotton Mill premises which are situated outside the boundary of the International Settlement and when the strikers and their supporters behaving riotous about eight armed men from the Chinese Police Station were on duty at the entrance to the mill. Police from the International Settlement went to the scene of disorder and arrested nine persons, eight of whom were mill workers who were caught in the act of destroying machinery or in other ways creating breaches of the peace. These nine persons were subsequently charged at the Mixed Court with "Riotous Behaviour" contrary to Article 164 and "Doing Malicious Damage to Property" contrary to Article 405 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code and were sentenced eight to three months imprisonment or a fine of \$100.00

each and one to six months imprisonment or a fine of \$200.00. The Chinese Police who had been regularly on duty at the mill and who were in a position to know what was going on and to anticipate any disturbance did not arrest any of the persons concerned in the rioting either during or after the strike. A man named Sung Ah S() employed as a mill hand at the Toyoda Cotton Mill and residing in the Tsau Ki Jau () Village(O.O.L.) was arrested on a charge of intimidation by the Chinese Police in the Brennan Road Village (O.O.L.) on February 19 but whilst being taken by a Sergeant and Constable to the Poh Sing Ching () Police Station he escaped from custody and has not been recaptured. A man named Sung Liang Wei(), Assistant Director of the Woo Si Koong Yeu() Day and Night School, Penang Road, and was also connected with the Labourers Club, Tan Tsz Wan(), Chapei, and who was chief spokesman at strikers' meetings held in Chapei, was arrested on February 19 in Chapei. Enquiries made during the strike went to show that he was one of the most prominent strike leaders and applications were made to the Chapei Police and the Ching Tsa Ting by the Shanghai Municipal Police to hand over Sung Liang Wei for trial in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement on February 19, February 20, February 23, February 27, March 12, March 17 and March 20. These applications were all refused and on the last occasion the S.M.P. representatives were informed that Sung Liang Wei had been released by order of the Chief of Police at the request of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Japanese mill owners. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and a leading

official of the Naga Wata Kaisha Co. later denied that any such request had been made. Since his release, Sung Liang Wei has been known to frequent the Labourers' Club, San Tuh Lee(), Tan Tsz Wan(), Chapei, and he was selected amongst others to represent local Japanese cotton mill workers at the May Day Celebration in Canton and left Shanghai for that port on April 24.

There are a number of warrants in the hands of the Police for the arrest of persons concerned in the strike of cotton mill workers which occurred in February of this year, but the culprits apparently feel safer and more immune from arrest in Chinese territory and therefore do not venture into the Settlement.

I beg to point out that the procedure hitherto observed is that correspondence of this nature has been conducted through the Senior Consul.

Yours faithfully,

I. O. CENTRAL

May 13

5

Letter from the Kiangsu Commissioner of Foreign Affairs
re the Arrest of Strike Leaders.

D. I. Sullivan

Sir,

A strike of work people employed at the Toyoda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, 200 Jessfield Road, occurred on the night of February 18, 1925. Serious disturbances followed the stoppage of work and resulted in injuries to nine Japanese connected with the mill one of whom was shot, one seriously assaulted about the head and body, and one beaten about the head and thrown into the Soochow Creek. The last mentioned whose name was S. Takeya, succumbed to his injuries on the afternoon of March 1, 1925. Nine persons were arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police at the time the disturbances were going on and were charged with "Riotous Behaviour" contrary to Article 164 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code and further charged with "Doing Malicious Damage to Property" contrary to Article 405 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code. The trial of the nine men took place on March 25, when eight of the accused were fined \$100.00 or three months imprisonment each and one was fined \$200.00 or six months imprisonment. A man named Sung Ah S (沈阿四) employed as a mill hand at the Toyoda Cotton Mill and residing in the Tsau Ka Jau (周家橋) Village (O.O.L.) was arrested by the Chinese Police on a charge of intimidation in the Brennan Road Village (O.O.L.) whilst being taken to Poh Sing Ching (北新匯) Police Station by a sergeant and Constable of the Chinese Police, Sung Ah S escaped from custody and has not been recaptured.

Enquiries made by the Police during the strike go to show that prominent amongst the ringleaders was a man named

Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠), who was Assistant Director of the 'oo Si Koong Yeu (廣西工友) Day and Night School, Penang Road, and was also connected with the Labourers' Club, Tan Tsz Wan (譚子雲), Chapei. He was the Chief spokesman at strikers' meetings held in Chapei. On February 19, 1925 Sung Liang Wei was arrested in Chapei by the Shanghai Municipal Police assisted by the Chapei Police and charged with intimidating the workers employed at the Naga Wata Kaisha Company's Cotton Mills. On the afternoon of the same day a request was made by the S.M.P. at the 4th Division Police Headquarters for Sung to be handed over for trial in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement. The representatives of the S.M.P. were referred to the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳 Chinese City Police). On February 20 1925 an application was made at the Ching Tsa Ting (警察廳) by the S.M.P. who were in possession of a despatch letter issued by the Mixed Court for the handing over of Sung Liang Wei. The application was refused on the grounds that Sung had not been examined and the Chinese Police stated that they wished to inspect books and papers found in Sung's possession at the time of his arrest. A further application was made on February 23, 1925 when Shun Shing Ting (孫慶鼎), an assistant magistrate, stated that he had received instructions from the Chief of Police that the man must not be handed over yet as it was a very serious case and searching inquiries were necessary and that in all probability a charge would be laid against Sung in the Chinese City. Another application was made by representatives of the

S.M.P. to the Ching Tsa Ting on February 27. The application was again refused, Magistrate Tuan stating that a letter had been sent to the Nanking Authorities and a reply containing instructions was awaited. Further unsuccessful applications for Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠) to be handed over for trial at the International Mixed Court were made on March 12 and March 17, 1925. On March 20, 1925, the S.M.P. were informed that Sung Liang Wei had been released by order of the Chief of Police at the request of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Japanese Mill Owners. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and a leading official of the Naga Wata Kaisha Co. later denied that any such request had been made. Since his release Sung Liang Wei has been known to frequent the Labourers' Club, San Tuh Lee (三德里), Tan Tsz Wan (潭子灣), Chapel, and he was selected amongst others to represent local Japanese cotton mill workers at the May Day Celebration in Canton and left for that port on April 24.

There are a number of warrants in the hands of the Police for the arrest of persons concerned in the recent cotton mill workers' strike, but as far as can be ascertained the wanted men are not in the International Settlement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I.

D. C. I.

366023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well

Station.

March 7, 1925.

192

REPORT ON Rumours of unrest in the labour situation Toyoda Mill

200 Jessfield Road.

Made by D. J. MacGregor.

Forwarded by

McKilison
Impos

Sir,

With reference to information received from C.D.I. Burnside regarding rumours of unrest amongst the Chinese employees of the Toyoda Cotton Mill 200 Jessfield Road I beg to state that this rumour has been verified.

From the information received that the employees maintain that they are not being treated as they were before the strike.

There complaints are:-

- (1). There are only two badges issued to 60 for the use of the lavatory, without this badge they cannot use same.
- (2). A 1 cent increase promised them has not been paid.
- (3). They want an hour for meals instead of the present half hour.
- (4). They are dissatisfied with the fact that they are not allowed admission into the works without showing both badge and book. Previously either badge or book was sufficient.

Most of the dissatisfaction appears to be in the Carding Room, where the strike commenced before. My informant states that the strike is to take place on Monday afternoon. Special precautions are being taken. A C.D.C. is detailed for that vicinity.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. J. MacGregor

D.C.

D.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well

Station.

March 7, 1935.

193

Non-appearance at Toy da Cotton Mill at 5 P.M.

REPORT ON

March 2, 1935.

Made by D.S. MacGregor.

Forwarded by

Prof. S. S. S. S. S.

Sir,

With reference to my non-appearance at the Toyoda Cotton Mill at 5 P.M. March 2, 1935 I beg to state that I was on cycle patrol in Brennan Road Village where most of the agitation takes place.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. MacGregor

D.S.

D.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sub Line Well

Station.

March

21

192

REPORT ON Industrial unrest at the Loyds Cotton Mill.

Made by D.S. MacGregor.

Forwarded by

W.D. Cameron,
Inspector

Sir,

With reference to the reported strike of the Chinese employ by the above Company, I have to state that the night shift started work at 7 P.M. March 21 1925. There was slight signs of unrest but visible, but this may be attributed to the ~~re~~source current & trouble was anticipated. There was no sign of agitation. About 200 employees, mostly Chinese women failed to appear. The Assistant Director in an interview stated that he would do everything possible to assist the workers. With regards to the the chief point of dissatisfaction i.e. restrictions in using the lavatory, he mentioned that special attention would be given to this point. Chief of Inst. Sec. J. J. and J. J. and J. J. attention.

WJ

Dear Sir,

Yours obediently

H. MacGregor.

J.C.I.

J.C.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well

Station.

March

21

1925

REPORT ON Toyoda Cotton Mill dies from injuries received on

the evening of Feb. 14' 1925.

Made by D. C. McGregor.

Forwarded by

Mr. Liberson
Director

With reference to the strike that occurred at the Toyoda Cotton Mill on Feb. 14' 1925 I beg to report that one of the Japanese employees injured by the strikers and thrown into the Szechuan creek named S. Takaya died as a result of injuries on the afternoon of March 1' 1925.

About 250 workmen returned to work at the above mill at 6 a.m. March 21. There was no trouble and no signs of agitation in the vicinity.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

D. C. McGregor
D.C.

D.C.I.

Noted.
W.M.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well

Station.

February 25, 1925.

192

REPORT ON Persons arrested in connection with strike at Toyada

Cotton Mill.

Made by D.S. MacGregor.

Forwarded by

M. J. Wilson
Inspector

Sir,

The following persons were arrested on February 15, 1925 in connection with the strike which occurred at the Toyada Cotton Mill on the evening of February 15, 1925.

(A). Jong Ah Mei (王阿梅) 15 years of age, native of Kompo, residing in Tsau Ka Jau Village (周家桥) employed for the past 3 years as machine cleaner at the Toyada Cotton Mill

This man was the first man to be arrested. He was seen breaking electric lamps in the Carding Room and was arrested by a Japanese Overseer and handed over to S.P.C.S.

Jong Aug Wei (宋安梅) residing at Tsau Ka Jau Village (周家桥) S.P.C.S. No 17, native of Kompo. Employed for the past two years as wire rope unloader in the Carding Room.

This man was arrested with five others in the Carding Room by S.P.C. Byrne, S.P.C.S. and the undersigned for damaging machinery with iron bars witnessed by S.P.C. Byrne.

Jong Yeong Zing (王永祥) 18 years of age, residing at Tsau Ka Jau Village (周家桥) S.P.C.S. native of Kompo. Employed as a machine cleaner in the Carding Room for over a year, was previously employed as a mason at his home in the country.

Circumstances of arrest are similar to that of Soeng Aug Wei (宋安梅).

Tsoeng Pau Keng (程保康) 25 years of age, native of Kompo, residing in the Toyada Cotton Mill Coy's premises behind the Mill 300 Jessfield Road.

Employed as a scissor sharpener for the past 2 years in the

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station,

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(S).

Carding Room of the Toyoda Cotton Mill was arrested by the under-
signed for riotous conduct outside the Mill on Jessfield Road.

Loh Young Ling (高永林) 22 years of age, native of Shanghai,
shop assistant Tsau Ma Jau Village (沙家角). This man has no connec-
tion with the Mill was arrested by the undersigned for riotous
behaviour on Jessfield Road.

Tsoeng Hung Foh (宋江福) 21 years of age, native of Komo,
machine man Carding Room Toyoda Cotton Mill, employed with the above
company for the past three years was previously employed on his
father's farm in Komo.

Evidence and circumstances of arrest similar to that of
Soeng Aug Kwei (宋安桂).

Loh Zung Sing (高仁生) 20 years of age, native of Komo,
residing in Tsau Ma Jau Village, machine cleaner, Carding Room, em-
ployed with the above Firm for the past three years. He was pre-
viously employed as a farmer at his home.

Evidence and circumstance of arrest similar to that of
Soeng Aug Kwei (宋安桂).

Li Yui Ben 25 years of age, native of Komo, residing in
Tsau Ma Jau Village (沙家角), employed as wire rope polisher in the
Carding Room of the Toyoda Cotton Mill for the past 3 years. Had
no employment three years, before working in the above Mill. During
that period he was maintained by his parents.

Evidence and circumstances similar to Soeng Aug Kwei (宋安桂).

Sin Wen Soeng (沈文生) 22 years of age, native of Komo, re-

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

193

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(X).

-siding in Tsau Ka Doo Village (高家渡村) machine cleaner in the Carding Room of the Toyada Cotton Mill, employed there for the past three years. Was previously employed as a farmer.

Evidence and circumstances of arrest similar to Loong Aug Kwei (梁桂).

(3). No warrants applied for.

(4). The following are suspected of instigating the strike in the Toyada Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road but there is not sufficient evidence to hand, to allow application being made for warrants of arrest.

Chung Liang Sei (程良才) believed to be the ring leader resides in Chapui. Is Assistant Director of the Wusi Keong Yau Day and Night School (五思坑夜學校) Penang Road.

Ong Yen (項英) also believed to be one of the ring leader Director of the above School and is prominent in the labour movement.

Koo Ah Sai (顧阿才), Foreman, East Mill Tongquin Road.

Si Sz Ling (徐書林) Interpreter in the above Mill.

Tseu Tuh Sing (徐德林) Foreman in the above Mill.

Song Lo Ts (王麻子) Foreman in the above Mill.

Ting Pau Oo (丁保和) electrician in the above Mill.

Tsau Ling Kwan (趙良華) Carpenter in the above Mill.

The following are suspected of participating and being directly responsible for the strike in the Toyada Cotton Mill.

All of them are Foreman but as in the previous list no

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(1).

Statements have been compiled for owing to lack of evidence.

Nieu Lin Tung (劉林成) former Foreman, Tinsdale Cotton Mill residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家橋).

Wong Kwei Kiang (黃貴強) native of Shanghai, Foreman at the above mill.

Tsen Yen Ho (陳延和) native of Shanghai, Foreman, residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家橋).

Si Tseng Daung (徐達亨) native of Shanghai, Foreman, residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家橋), employed at the above mill.

Wong Vung Sing (王文盛) native of Shanghai, Foreman at the above mill, residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家橋).

Diligent enquiries are being made to obtain evidence to implicate these people. All those that are in custody at this Station have had nothing to do with organising the strike but evidence shows that they participated in destroying machinery and riotous behaviour.

A man named Sung Ah Si (陳阿四) millhand in the Toyoda Cotton Mill residing at Tsau Ka Jau (周家橋) was arrested by the Jessfield Police.

On the morning of February 16, 1925 for intimidation in Brennan Road Village. Whilst being escorted to Poa Sing Ching Station by a Sergeant and Constable he escaped from custody. Enquiries made at Poa Sing Ching Station show that the man is believed to be in Yangtsepoo District. This intimidation occurred well out of Settlement Limits and Inspector Li of the Poa Sing Ching

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

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Station strongly resented the Settlement Police interfering. With reference to the last named escaping from custody he mentioned that he kept it quiet as he did not wish his superiors to hear of the escape. Every effort is being made to locate Lung and obtain more evidence against him.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently

A MacIntyre

D.I.

D.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubling Well

Station.

February 18, 1925.

192

REPORT ON Strikes at Toyoko Cotton Mill 300 Jessfield Road.

Made by D. B. MacGregor.

Forwarded by *L. T. Ekinell*

Sir,

At 2 P.M. February 18, 1925 a telephone message was received from the Toyoko Cotton Mill 300 Jessfield Road, reporting that rumours were current that agitators were advocating a general strike.

Enquiries were made immediately, but as far as could be ascertained the rumour was unfounded. As a precautionary measure a C.D.C. was detailed to stop in the Mill.

At 7.50 P.M. a telephone message was received from C.D.C. 33 Loo Liang Ping stating that he had arrested a Chinese for sabotage and that there was a feeling of restlessness amongst the night shift workers.

Accompanied by S.D.C.'s Payne and Archer and three British Constables, I proceeded to the Mill and found a party of about 700 congregated outside the main entrance. Giving the Constables instructions to guard the most important sites in the Mill, I got in the center of the strikers and to a certain extent addressed them and quite a few of them left quickly. In the meantime trouble had arisen in the Carding room. The employees there commenced to break up the machinery.

At this point I may mention that enquiries show that the Carding room was the center of the agitation, spreading rapidly to other departments. As the sabotage started a rush was made for the gates by the women resulting in the Chinese Police firing on a shot in the air. This action appeared to have enraged the strikers. I made a further attempt and very nearly succeeded in

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(2).

2
sending the away quickly when the Chapai Police opened fire, ^{again} discharging 4 rounds ~~in~~ the air. By this time most of the workers had left the Mill. Congregating outside the Mill, the strikers commenced to break windows, and throw stones. The Bubbling Well Station car which was left on Jessfield Road was rushed into the Socchow Creek but was later salvaged, very little damage being done.

During the time the mob was at the highest pitch of excitement, seven Japanese drove up in a car to the Mill gates. The car was held up by the mob. The Mill Doctor named T. Morie was seriously assaulted about the head and body. An Assistant Manager named S. Toyochi was shot through the right side, the bullet penetrating the lung and lodging in the vicinity of the spine. From the wound the weapon used was undoubtedly a .38 revolver or automatic. This case is considered critical. Another Japanese named .Iaveya was beaten about the head and thrown into the Socchow Creek, being later rescued by a boatman.

In all 9 Japanese were injured. Those mentioned above being the most serious.

From enquiries made it appears that at 7.30 P.M. February 13, 1925 a number of agitator got into the Garding room by climbing over the Mill wall. A woman of the student type is said to have been amongst the agitators waving a white flag. The cause of the strike can undoubtedly be connected with the labour movement which prevails in Shanghai at present.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(3).

The management of the Mill in an interview stated that they could not understand why the employees came out as they had been paid the best wages in Shanghai.

At 8.30 P.M. re-enforcement arrived from the Station and in a few minutes the vicinity was cleared of the strikers. In all there are about 2500, male and female employed in the Mill.

The day shift finished at 6 P.M. February 15, 1925 and did not know anything about the outbreak.

On returning to resumed work at 5.30 A.M. February 16, 1925 they were informed that a general lock out had been authorised, but that they (the day shift) would be compensated. They left very orderly. Nine men have been arrested and will be brought up before the Mixed Court to day (February 16th) on charges of sabotage and disorderly conduct. A remand will be asked for, to bring them before the Japanese Assessor.

Enquiries proceeding of the damage is estimated at about £3000.1

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. Macgregor

D.S.

M
D.C.I.

16

*D.J. Sullivan's report on the strike
attached to file 166022*

*6022
16/2/25*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Bubbling Well Station February 16, 1925.
Time and date reported 7.50 P.M. 15-2-25. Time and date I.O. informed 8 P.M. 15-2-25.
By whom reported C.D.C.33 Loo Liang Ping.
Trade or profession of strikers Cotton Mill workers.
Number of strikers 400 Male 1450 Female Apprentices
Employer's name, address and business Toyoda Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road.
Union to which strikers belong
Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Cause:-Undoubtedly the strikers came out in sympathy with the labour situation which prevails in Shanghai at present, no demands made.
When did discontent amongst strikers first commence Rumoured at 2 P.M. 15-2-25.
What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike No action.
What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers General lock out.
Names and addresses of strike leaders
Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration
Meeting places of strikers *Tsun Ka Doo. Village?*
Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike 9 men.
Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike
Name and address of printer of such circulars
Precautions taken by Police Chantai and Settlement Police persuaded, strikers to leave the vicinity.

SENIOR DET. I/C. B.W.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
<i>MacGregor</i> <i>D.S. 32.</i>	<i>R. O'Connell S.S.</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>J. G.</i>

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

Gordon Road

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6023

16/4/25

Gordon Road

Station.

April 16th.,

1925.

REPORT ON Letter received.

Made by D.S.Andrews

Forwarded by S. I. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that the attached letter was received at this Station to-day, April 15th, 1925. Steps are being taken in order to acquaint the mill detectives that information is in my hands of trouble being fermented and give them instructions to report on any incident brought to their notice.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. Adams
D.S. 52.

D.C.I.,

Headquarters.

Noted.
J.H.

Translation of a letter addressed to Inspector Riers, London
Local Police Station from the Labourers of the Shanghai Western
District.

Dear Sir:

We beg to report that Tsiang Yih Ming, Tsang Tsung Poh, Moh Zao Hsue and Moh Tsi are the chief elements who agitated the mill coolies to start the recent strikes in the cotton mills in Shanghai. They are natives of Foo Ping, Kiang, and Tsiang Yih Ming, living in Ferry Road, is now the President of The Private Street Union of The Four Roads of Shanghai Western District. A labour Union was organized by Tsiang and others in the No. 9 Hostel for coolies of the Dai Peong Cotton Mill, Dai Tse Wan, Chai, during the strikes, with the object of instigating the coolies to walk out, and to which union 12.00 should be subscribed by each coolie. A big amount of money was gathered at the time and a number of coolies were prevented by them from starting their work in the different mills, articles in the mills were even smashed and damaged by the agitators. Tsiang informed the coolies on strike that enormous privilege would be secured if their demands were granted. Some ignorant ones listened to their agitation, so Tsiang, by this opportunity, has gained much benefit from coolies and the latter sustained a big loss.

The strikes are now over, and coolies have resumed their work, but Tsiang and others again induce the coolies and tell them that as the strike of the past did not secured successful results, it is necessary to start another strike, for the second time, with a view to reach the original aim they expected before.

In our opinion, their instigation will not be successful, owing to the loss sustained by the individual coolie in the past, but on the other hand, it might be possible that this will have some effect to certain extent, because of the presence of the bad characters amongst the working-class. We are informed that Tsiang is a socialist, and always interest himself in instigating the workmen to strike, and moreover, he has communicated with one Yau Yue ~~Wang~~ Wang, The President of The Merchant Union of the Jessfield, Hoang Tien Chien, Editor of the Sing Wen Pao, with a view to establishing a Chinese Constabulary Office in the Jessfield District. One Koo Ing Kuei, Tsiang's accomplice, has offered bribes to the district Inspector of the Constabulary in order to protest against the Police of the International Settlement. For the purpose of regaining the Police Authority in the Jessfield District. Preparations are now being made with the Chinese Volunteer Corps by Koo Ing Kuei, and an understanding has been reached that if any police of the International Settlement interferes with any case on the road of the Jessfield, they will assault him.

It is a fact that the price of land in the western district will be increased owing to the construction of public roads there by the Municipal Council. By this chance, Tsiang Yih Ming tried to "squeeze" the people who have sold their land to the Municipal Council for the construction of public roads, and on being failed to do so, he organized a society called the "Society for the Preservation of Chinese Territory" with the office attached to the Jessfield Police Station. Demands have been made to the Constabulary for the prevention of the roads construction by the Municipal Council, and if the coolies refuse to cease work, they will be arrested and brought to the Jessfield Police Station. A cutting from the local Chinese news-paper re^{the} matter is attached for your reference. More trouble will be incurred if the matter is not dealt with accordingly.

On account of the impatience aroused amongst us, we therefore respectfully request that Tsiang Yih Ming and Koo Ing Kuei be arrested and charged, and more police constables be posted on the road of Jessfield District, so their action can be observed and the "un-matured" trouble in the district will be suppressed.

We are
Labourers of the Shanghai Western district.

Cuttings from the local Chinese news-paper

Views of The Society for the Preservation of Chinese Territory re the construction of Municipal Roads in the Chinese district.

The Society for the preservation of the Shanghai Chinese Territory has filed a petition to the Civil Governor of Kiangsu Province in which it states:- "The people's interest in protesting against the construction of Municipal roads in the Chinese territory by the foreigners is enlarging every day, and though it is due to the negligence on the privilege of the Chinese territory by the local authorities and also the people themselves, yet it really is caused by conspiracy of the land-brokers, Tipao and the land-committee who sold the land to them. The matter occurred this time has become more prevalent than before, and it is the fact that plans are being adopted by the foreigners for the establishing of Police station and extending the Municipal roads in the western district of Shanghai, if this is carried out, the Chinese territory in the western district will not be ours in the every future. Owing to this fact this society has devised ways and means in order to preserve the territory from being fallen into the hands of others and stop them to carry on the work in constructing the roads. The plans are same as mentioned as follows:- The first step in preserving the territory from being fallen into their hands, is to establish a police station in addition and increase the numbers of constable, so that there is no necessity for the people in the district to ask for the protection of the Foreign Police, in order to withdraw the Police Rights from foreign hands which they have illegally possessed in accordance with the Fact. The second step is to organize a municipal organ which will facilitate the people to have "Proper" civil chiefs to consult with, therefore the invasion of foreigners to Chinese territory can be ceased, but this must be promoted by the Authorities in the beginning, owing the lack of real strength of the people, otherwise this municipal organ can't be established. The plans for preventing the roads construction are:- (1) Those coolies who are working for the roads construction, as instructed by the foreigners, should be arrested and charged, if they do not listen to the orders of the police when they are told to stop their working (2) It will be a great loss to our sovereign rights, if any one sells the land to foreigners for the construction of roads, and should people do so, they must be dealt with severely, and charged for selling the Chinese territory to foreigners and at the same time enquiries should be made so as to locate the person who has persuaded the man to sell his land, and results must be gained as to his persuasion. (3) Tipao being the important person who takes part in selling land, therefore he should be made responsible for any one who sells his land to foreigners, and make a report. (4) The land-brokers should not be released if any of such matter occurs, and land-committees and the representatives of the Municipal Council in the Settlement for buying the land be dealt with. (5) Our sovereign rights can't be bought even with a big price paid to the owner, and if any foreigner wishes to buy same, a protest will be lodged for failing to listen to the advice in stopping them to buy the land from Chinese. The above mentioned plans are the chief questions for preventing them from road construction, and which should be decided immediately, only with the exception of the first mentioned question, which has now successfully accomplished. We respectfully beg to request that these questions be approved. The case will be settled if you will instruct the Shanghai District Magistrate, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Constabulary of Shanghai and Woosung".

Local gentries and merchants will meet to consult the roads construction case on convocation of City Police

On being failed to secure successful results in a protest against the road construction over the boundary by foreigners, Tsiang Yih Ming and Tsang Tsung Poh, representatives of the Society of Citizens for The Preservation of the Chinese Territory, left for Nanking and requested General Lu Yung Shiang and Civil Governor Han Koh Chung to deal with the matter. General

(2)

Lu has now officially instructed Mr. Tsaung Ts Ing, the Chief of The Shanghai Constabulary, to the effect that the action of roads construction should be asked to stop, and members from the legal organizations be convoked to a meeting in order to consult together on the matter, and that a report on the results be forwarded as soon as possible.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

J. C. 6023

Gordon Road Station.

March 15, 1925.

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings of men arrested at Gordon Road in connection with strike at Mills.

Made by D.S. Andrews. Forwarded by S. I. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that at a Special Hearing held on Tuesday, March 10, 1925, before Messrs. Loh and Tajima, the three men named Lang Gaung Myi (冷雙喜) Doo Tuh Yieu (徐德賢) and Wong Kyih Kung (王吉成) arrested on the morning of February 24, 1925 for intimidation were sentenced as follows:- The first one \$20.00 or 2 weeks, the remainder \$10.00 or 1 week.

The hearing was adjourned till Saturday, March 14, 1925, when the remainder from Pootoo Road were sentenced. The man Kyi Siau S Ts (季小四子) arrested in the compound of No. 9 Mill on February 10, 1925, and charged from Pootoo Road with being concerned with others in causing a Riot, assault and Malicious Damage was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

F.C.52.

D.C.I.,

Headquarters.



Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, February 26, 1925.

Det. Sergt. Andrews,

Gordon Road Station.

A concise but comprehensive report on the labour unrest during the month in your district will be required ~~at the end of each month and to be reported for~~ February. This account should contain information on the following points:-

1. Description of the schools and unions where workers used to foregather previous to strike and nature of their activities with particulars of their relation to other institutions of learning or organizations.
2. The origin of the dispute.
3. The extent to which it arose from (a) discontent (b) intimidation.
4. Extent of demonstrations and propaganda and effect of these elements on strike.
5. Part played by students in propaganda or other efforts to promote strike, and schools with which these students are connected.
6. Connection of agitators with communist movement or other political parties.
7. The number of workers male and female in each mill involved in the strike.
8. Number of days trouble lasted in each mill.
9. The disposition to return to work shown by the strikers as the dispute became prolonged.
10. The measures taken by the police at the various stages of the movement to mitigate the trouble and the extent to which these contributed towards (a) the preservation of order (b) the return of the operatives to work.
11. The extent of the damage done by strikers to machinery or buildings.
12. The financial loss which the cessation of work caused the mills affected.
13. Any other points which occur to you such as number of persons arrested on strike.

managing

Director of Criminal Intelligence

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

March 2nd, 1925.

REPORT ON The labour unrest during the month of February, 1925.

Made by D.S. Andrews.

Forwarded by S. I. Adams

Sir:

I beg to submit the following report on the labour unrest in the Gordon Road District during the month of February, 1925.

Arrangements have been made with D.S. Forkin of Pootoo Road District to embody the financial loss and damage, etc. with reference to No. 9 Mill, Markham Road, in the report on the Naiga Wata Kaisha Mills in order to prevent a duplication of reports.

(1) No.s Y.Y. 291 to Y.Y. 293 Penang Road near Ferry Road ~~was~~ were rented by an Anhwei man named Hong Ing (項英) who was in co-operation with a Sunkiang man named Sung Liang Wei (孫良惠). These two men were teachers and opened the premises as a day and night school with a recreation room attached, for the benefit of the mill workers in the District. Enquiries were made regarding this school and it was ascertained that the workers were taught to write characters and speak English.

This school which was called The Western District Working men's Day and Night School (滬西工友日夜補習學校), removed to San Tuh Lee, Chapei at the rear of Dah Foong Cotton Mill (大豐紗廠), shortly before the strike, and was then known as the Labour's Union Headquarters.

For the privilege of using the recreation room and being taught by students from the Shanghai University (上海大學) and Southern University (南方大學), a fee of 10 cents was paid by each person attending.

(2) I am of opinion that when the forty workers were dismissed

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

from No.5 Mill on February 2nd, 1925, because they were unsuitable for the work, was the excuse required by the leaders of this union to start an agitation and as the reinstating of these men were one of the demands put forward by the Union, it is safe to say that the union leaders could not have got the workers to join in a general strike. The Company had used a little more discretion in dispensing with the services of these 40 employees. It would have been the policy to utilise their services in another department.

(3) In the first place there was no discontent apparent amongst the other workers, owing to the dismissal of the forty employees, but these men gathered at the Mill and intimidated the female workers taken on in their place, and so it spread through the whole of No.5 Mill East and fanned by the pamphlets distributed by members of the labour union, the workers refused to listen to reason and were led by a mere handful of the No.1s; foremen, etc.

(4) Demonstrations were held on the North side of the Soochow Creek in the vicinities of the different Mills and employees crossing from Chapei were stopped, and forced to show their books, which, in some case got torn up, if they insisted in proceeding to the Mills. The mere fact that these crowds gathered near the different mills certainly helped to keep the workers from returning to work, and so prolonged the strike. Meetings were held before and after these demonstrations at the rear of Dah Foong Cotton Mill, Chapei, where members of the labour unions were given badges, and pamphlets and told to cross into the Settlement and Station them-

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(3)

Station.

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Made by

Forwarded by

seleaves at the approaches to different mills and prevent workers from returning to work. This action was fairly successful until a large number of the intimidators got arrested.

(5) The students certainly played a great part in the organization of and agrevating the strike. Each demonstration was headed by several men of the student class. These students took it in turns to lecture at each meeting held in Chapei. To what school they actually belonged is not known to me.

(6) This question is very difficult to answer, but from my own personal opinion, I feel sure that the promoters of the strike were in close communication with Communist and political parties.

(7) The total number of workers both male and female employed in the Japan and China Cotton Mill is as follows:

Males	Females	Total
<u>790</u>	<u>2,140</u>	2,930

(8) Number of days trouble lasted:-

February 13th, 1925, at 12 mid-night till February 27th, 1925. at 6 P.M. A total number of 13 days and nights & 18 hours.

(9) The mere fact that the workers returned to work without the employers conceeding any one of the 8 demands set forth by them show that the majority of the employees were not in sympathy with the strike, and is obvious that some big outside influence either of a Communist or political nature was at the bottom of all the trouble.

(10) (a) The Mills were closely guarded from the time the strike

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

commenced and this fact prevented any demonstrations around the mill or elsewhere in the district.

(b) After the workers realized that the steps taken by the Police were only protective measures, they regained confidence and so gathered at the mills in great numbers in order to resume work.

(11)(12) The extent of damage done to the Buildings and Machinery is estimated at \$800.00 and the financial loss to the Company at about \$15,000.00.

(13) Warrants are on File for the arrest of 9 men who are known to have taken an active part in prolonging the strike, and two men are under arrest for intimidation, and one man arrested on February 10th, 1925, at No. 9 Mill and was turned over to Footoo Rd. Station.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. J. Holman
B.S.52.

D.C.I.,

Headquarters.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road

Station.

Feb. 27th 1921. 192

REPORT ON Reception of work at the Mill No. 9 Mill

Made by D. S. Nathan Forwarded by S. A. Adams

Sir/

I beg to report that the night shift at Mill No. 9 Mill situated at Harman Road resumed work at 11.30 P.M. 27th Feb. - a total number of 140 hands turned up and worked until 11 A.M. when they were allowed to leave as they did not have provisions for bringing their food.

At 8 A.M. the night shift turned up en masse and the mill is now in full swing all the work is appearing to appreciate the fact of being back at work again. No trouble has been experienced.

The J. and J. Mill Cotton Mill 90 Gordon Road, opened their gates for the workers at the usual time this morning but only about 140 hands turned up, not sufficient to start the machine and found that at 11 A.M. about 100 of the hands turned up and the machine was started and everything is going on all right. The J. and J. Mill will start up tomorrow.

Yours Sir

Yours obediently.

D. S. Nathan
D.S.N.

Noted.
M. J. Adams
S. J.

9.6 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

February 26, 1925.

REPORT ON Posting of a threatening notice on the Japan-China
Cotton Mill, 98 Robinson Road.

Made by D. J. Andrews.

Forwarded by S. L. C. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that the attached Chinese notice was found on the main Gate leading to the Japan China Cotton Mill (日華紗廠) alongside a notice posted by the management to the effect that work would be resumed on the 27th February, 1925.

Efforts are being made to try and locate the persons responsible and arrangements are being made to give protection to the workers who decide to return to work tomorrow.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. J. J. J.
Feb. 26.

D. J. I. J. J. J.

Noted.
M. J. J. J.
D. J. J.

16 Dec

Attention: Labourers' Union.

Don't be in such a haste and become frightened, the Labourers' Union has an advocacy. The Japanese posted a notification yesterday, summoning Mill workers to resume their work on Friday, and intend to pay half day's wages in extra for the day's work. You may think it over that the Japanese are looking upon down our Chinese fellow-workers. So we must unite together in one heart--~~refuse~~ to accept their offer, and if any of the workers in "A" & "B" class resume work in the mills, they will have to be assaulted to death. This is the advocacy of the Labourers' Union. The Japanese will say that we are ignorant and have no ability. If we are not in sympathy to each other in this matter. You must obey the command of the Union. In case any-one wishes to start work in the mills, ~~orders must be made~~ before Japanese that our wages be increased to-----each month and be paid once a fortnight. Any-one who obeys this command, we

better die.

The End of the 2nd. Moon.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

Feb 24th 1920. 192

Further **REPORT ON** Enquiries made at the Labour Association School
Hengyang Road.

Made by D. J. Anderson. Forwarded by S. V. Adams.

Sir/

I beg to submit that the following was left out from my report of the 23rd Feb 1920, enquiries were made, and it was ascertained that the man named Wong Ing () was in the habit of paying 20 cents for the lodging he occupied at a school, situated at 11/2/3 Hengyang Road. This man has left for Hong Kong.

The name and address of the landlady has not been ascertained.

I am Sir

Yours obediently

S. V. Adams.

D. J. A.

D. J. A.



TEL. NO. C. 743

Memorandum

Shanghai Municipal Police

February 24 192 5

To Det. Sergt. Andrews,

It would facilitate matters at Headquarters if, instead of heading your report "Attached Memo", you gave it a caption which would convey concisely an idea of the subject dealt with.

Has any progress been made towards complying with the instructions in the latter portion of my memo dated February 21 about interviewing the landlord of the school on Penang Road and his collecting shroff.

Harold Armstrong

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

February 23rd., 1925.

REPORT ON Attached Memo, re complaint to be made at the Penang Road School.

Made by D.S. Andrews.

Forwarded by S. L. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that the following information has been received regarding the two teachers named Hong Ing (项英) and Sung Liang Wei (孙良惠) who were operating the school at Penang Road.

The first named man left Shanghai for Hupeh about one month ago, and the second man is at present in custody in the City and his name is on a Warrant at Pootoo Road Station.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

B.S.52.

D.C.I.,

Headquarters.



TEL. NO. C. 743

Memorandum

Shanghai Municipal Police

February 21 1925

To Det. Sergt. Andrews.

Foo Yui Ting (浦雲汀) and Zau Hai Ching (趙海清), prisoners in Pootoo Road Station, may be able to give information which will enable you to secure the evidence you require against the school teachers. The landlord and his collecting shroff for the school should also be interviewed with a view to ascertaining the names of the person who rented the school and the man who usually paid the rent.

memorandum

D. C. I.

106023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road

Station.

Feb 26th 1922. 192

REPORT ON Resumption of work at the Japan and China Cotton Mill

97 Robinson Road.

Made by D.S. Andrews.

Forwarded by S. F. Adams

Sir/

I beg to report that I have been informed by the management of the above mill that provided sufficient numbers turn up for work on the morning of the 27th Feb 1922 at 6 A.M. the mill authorities intend to resume the working of the Mills.

Notices to this effect have been posted outside the premises, and necessary precautions will be taken to prevent any such workers being interfered with.

I am Sir

Yours obediently

J. P. Harris
D.S. 57.

D.S.I. He dearside.

Noted.
J. P. Harris
D.S.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Gordon Road Station.

February 25th., 1925.

REPORT ON Names and Particulars of men arrested and wanted on
a Warrant for being concerned in Mill strike.

Made by D. J. Andrews.

Forwarded by S. V. Adams

Sir:

I beg to report that attached are the names of 4 men arrested by detectives at this Station in connection with Riot at No. 9 Mill on February 10th., 1925, names and particulars of men for whom a warrant has been applied for and also a list of men whose names have been handed to me as being persons suspected of having had a hand in the promotion or perpetuation of the strike.

Evidence against the four men under arrest is fairly strong, one man being arrested on the morning of February 10, 1925, in possession of an iron bar inside the Mill. The other three were arrested after trying to intimidate workers at No. 9 Mill on the morning of February 24, 1925, D.D. 2.39 being intercepted whilst carrying a basket apparently going to the Mill to work.

Evidence against the two men from the Japan China Mill, whose warrant is on file here, is fairly substantial, but in regards to the six men for whom a warrant has been applied for as being concerned in the Riot at No. 9 Mill on February 10, 1925, the informer is not willing to do witness, but it is hoped that they will be identified by others.

The list of men whose names are given as having had a hand in the promotion or perpetuation of the strike were given to me by Mr. Mori of the Japan China Mill, further enquiries are being made regarding these persons and

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(2)

Station.

192 .

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

necessary steps will be taken re warrant.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.82.

D.S.I.,

Headquarters.

(a) Three men arrested on the morning of February 24, 1925, for intimidation at No. 9 Mill by C.D.C. 39 and Mill Detective.

Lang Sang Shi, native of Chenkiang, lives at Ing Hwa Li Alleyway, Robison Road. No family, came to Shanghai December, 1924, from Chenkiang, has been working in China Japan Cotton Mill since arrival as a fireman in the mill. A man named Tsang Ing Loong, interpreter in the Japan-China Mill, gave him badges and told him to come to No. 9 Mill and intimidate workers (Admits offence). States he attended meetings at Dah Foong Mill Quarters, Chapei, on 1st day of strike. Second time, February 23rd, 1925, Shaun Ah S forewoman of the Japan China Cotton Mill, was elected representative of female workers of the No. 3 Mill on February 23rd. Tsang Ing Loong spoke at the meeting: "We must not work until our demands are granted". "Must stop the coolies from going work at the Naiga Wata Kai sha Mills, because if they do, we shall have to work".

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Doo Tuh Yee,
(涂德賢)

native of Nanking, lives at Doong Sing Mill Quarters, Macao Road. No family, lives alone, came to Shanghai 3 years before. Worked in The Hemp Sack Factory, Robison Road for a year. Since then he has worked in No. 7 Mill as an oiler. Instructed by Wong Cheh Zung from Tsang Ing Loong to come to No. 9 Mill to intimidate workers. Never attended meetings in Chapei. Knows Wong Mau Bee (王麻皮) on Warrant----- at No. 5 Mill as a No. 1 of strikers, went to No. 12 & 8 Mills intimidating workers on February 9th, 1925. Heard some one said this man was at No. 9 Mill on the 10th February.
Note: These two men stopped C.D.C. 39 who was carrying basket, tried to stop him from going to No. 9 Mill to work, threatened to assault him.

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Wong Cheh Zung,
(王吉成)

native of Nanking, lives at Doong Sing Mill Quarters, Macao Road, with his father and mother, came to Shanghai from Nanking 4 years ago. Worked in No. 5 Mill for 2 months and afterwards joined the Doong Sing Cotton Mill and still there as a coolie in the Spinning Room. This man denies intimidation of workers. Arrested by No. 9 Mill Detective.

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Kyi Siuu S Ts,
(季小四子)

native of Hompo, working in No. 5 Mill since last year, 1924, living in Chapei. Knows Wong Mau Bee (王麻皮). This man was arrested on February 10, 1925, in the No. 9 Mill in possession of an iron bar. Evidence against him: Causing damage to the No. 9 Mill and intimidating the workers of No. 9 Mill. Detained in the Municipal Gaol.

(b)

Antecedents of two men named Dah S Shau and Dah Ling Sung whose names are on Warrant on file at Gordon Rd. Station.

Dah S Shau. 21 years of age, native of Anhwei, height 4'9", living in the 3rd house 6th lane Ing Hwa Li Alley way. Mill Oiler employed in the Naiga Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill for five years. Joined the Japan China Cotton Mill on April 16, the 13th year of the China Republic.

Dah Ling Sung. 23 years of age, native of Kompo, height 5'2", living at an un-numbered house Tsha Ah Pang Village. Employed in the Sung Tien Cotton Mill (Bubbling Well District) for one year and joined the Japan China Mill on -----

Evidence against them:- Intimidation. At about 12.30 A.M. 14-2-25, when the mill workers were taking their supper, these men told the coolies that a large number of strikers from the Naiga Wata Kaisha Mills were going to come into the Japan China Mill and damaging the articles and assaulting the workers. On hearing this the workers in the Japan China Mill all left, thereby causing them to strike.

Names and particulars of 6 men concerned in Riot at No. 9 and No. 13 Mills for whom a Warrant has been applied for.

Koo Ah San, Foreman of Speeding Department No. 5 Mill East. (顧阿三) Joined May 1919, living in Tonquin Road. Belongs to Labour Union, known to Wong Hau Bei and Hau Kai Woo, Foreman Binding Room--Lieu Yeu, Interpreter No. 12 Mill and Doo Woo all believed to have a working interest in Union and tried to get coolies to join. Pamphlets found in this man's dept.

Zau Ah Koong, Foreman, Carding, Engine Department No. 5 Mill East. (胡阿根) Friend of above.

Zee S Ling, Interpreter of No. 5 Mill East. Believed to have had (徐書林) a good deal to do in the Strike Movement.

Wong Hau Bei, Sub-foreman under Koo Ah San. Joined No. 8 Mill in (王麻皮) 1914. Believed to have some knowledge of trouble Belongs to the Union and had pamphlets.

Ting Pau Woo, Motor-man No. 7 Mill, joined 1913. No particulars. (丁保和)

Woo Ping Zung, Foreman Cotton Mixing Department No. 5 Mill East, (胡炳成) lives in Doong Shing Mill quarters.

Zau Liang Kai, Carpenter of No. 7 Mill. Joined 1925, lives 28 Ichang Road, was a trouble seeker last year over small matters. (趙良凱)

(b)

(2)

This six men are some of the principle originators of strike, but not sufficient evidence and are connected with the Union Association. Names and information got by Hill detective Joo Ah Cheu (吳阿菊).

(c)

Japan-China Cotton Mill, No. 3 Mill.

Wong Hai Ching, Spinning Room Foreman No. 150, Japan-China Mill Hostel
王海清 No. 16. "Lieutenant" of the Striker's Volunteers Corps.
Dah Tuh Zah, Mill Clerk, No. 307, Japan-China Mill Hostel No. 77.
鄭德碩 Enquiring Staff.
Shuan Ah S, Mill Forewoman No. 3000. House opposite to Japanese
宣阿四 Hostel, Penang Road. Representative of female workers
of the No. 3 Mill.

No. 4 Mill

Tse Tuh Piau, Foreman in the Packing Room, Penang Road. "Lieutenant"
朱德標 of the Striker's Volunteer Corps.
Lee Yee Fah, Spinning Room Foreman No. 1000. Ferry Road. "President"
李延發 of the Regulating & Observing Department of the Stri-
ker's Group.
Lee Ou Bah, Mill Clerk No. 332, No. 731 Woo Loh Li, Gordon Road.
李露白 Chief representative of the workers in No. 4 Mill and
Staff of Communication.
Wong Char Ziang, Mill Clerk, No. 473, No. 6 Tonquin Road. Representative
王家祥 of the Examination Department.
Zung Fung Ling, Chief Mill foreman, No. 150, No. 48 Mai Fong Li, Represent-
陳鳳林 ative for workers in the Cotton Combing Room.
Soong Zaung Kung, No. 1101 Spinning Room Foreman, Jessfield Village.
宋長根 Representative for workers in Spinning Room.
Ting Vung Ling, Cotton Examining Foreman No. 471, No. 96 Hostel for coolies
丁文林 of the Doong Sing Cotton Mill. Representative for Cot-
ton Examining Room.
+ Tsang Ing Loong, Mill Interpreter, Hostel Tonquin Road. Representative
張應龍 for Mill interpreters.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

5020
16/2/25

Gordon Road.

Station.

Feb 14th

1925

REPORT ON Strike at No's 3-4 Mills Japan and China Cotton Mills.

98 Robison Road.

Made by D.S. Andrews.

Forwarded by S. V. D. 2/25

Sir/

I beg to report that at 12.45 A.M. Feb 14th 1925 a telephone message was received from the Japan and China Cotton Mill reporting the night shift numbering 1800 had gone on strike.

Inquiries were made and it was ascertained that at about 11.30 P.M. the previous day when the workers of No 4 mill stopped for their meal, they failed to resume work again, and members of the speeding room started an agitation for an increase of an extra days bonus per month. All workers are in receipt of a days bonus per month, provided they register a regular attendance. It was their wish that it be granted at once and refused to return to work until it was conceded.

The workers from No 4 left the machines and proceeded to No 3 mill and persuaded the workers there to join them, which they did and at 12.30 A.M. they all left the Mill.

Before leaving a small amount of damage was done in the speeding room, some wooden frames being broken, and also some windows in the offices were smashed-the damage is very small.

This trouble has undoubtedly been caused by agitators from the other mills, and enquiries are being made in order to try and get information as to the source, and will be reported on.

Steps are being taken to have the mill closely guarded.

I am Sir

Yours obediently

J. F. Andrews

D.S.52.

D.C.I. Headquarters.

D. C. S. S. C. Largest Asset Tax &
General Asset Tax

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters,

Station.

March 14,

1925

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings against strikers.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 9.30 a.m. to-day, the hearing of the cases against the various persons arrested in connection with the recent strike of workers in Japanese cotton mills was resumed by Mr. Tajima, Japanese Assessor, and Magistrate Loh, at the Mixed Court.

The first case heard was that against thirteen persons, viz., Tsang Yoong (張榮), Teu Ding Zai (蘇定才), Sung S Liang (洪子良), Toong Siau Chen (董小秋), Tseng Zang Kwang (張光中), Waung Poo Ding (王甫定), Tong Sih Soong (湯錫春), Lieu Sih Sung (劉錫林), Zung Poo Yuen (曾伯遠), Tseu Kwang Ching (周光卿), Li Shing Sung (李生), Shu Ching Dau (許金滔) and Chi Siau Ts Ts (李小四子) on a charge of rioting. The first named accused is a student.

Mr E. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police; Mr. A. Covey for the defence.

Mr Maitland informed the Court that these men were charged with rioting and then proceeded to call evidence.

Det. Sergt. Andrews, called, said: I arrested one of the accused, Chi Siau Ts Ts at 10.30 a.m. on February 10. He was inside the compound of No. 9 Mill at No. 9 Markham Road. We received a telephone message from Gordon Road Station saying that a number of coolies had entered No. 9 Mill and were intimidating workers and that trouble was expected. Accompanied by a Chinese detective and two foreigners I went to the Mill. When I arrived the workers were leaving the mill. Just inside, to the left of the gate, we heard the smashing of windows and the wrecking of furniture. The other two foreigners proceeded to the office, but I went to the mill engine room. Twenty-four coolies who were armed with iron bars and sticks immediately came from the direction of the mill and surrounded the two Chinese detectives and myself. The last accused (Chi Siau Ts Ts) was arrested with an iron bar in his possession. He resisted and tried to run away. We took him to the Station. We received information that the crowd were about to proceed to No. 13 and No. 14 Mills on Robison Road and I had a telephone message sent to Footoo Road.

Mr. Covey (cross-examining): How long have they been arrested?

Witness: Since February 10.

Counsel: I understand that the last accused was the only one arrested at the time?

Witness: Yes.

Inspector Foley, called, said: I was present when the other accused were arrested. At 10.30 a.m. on February 10, I received

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Information ~~xxxx~~ that a crowd of about 1,200 persons had been to No. 9 Mill at No. 9 Markham Road, assaulted the Japanese, wrecked the mill and were on their way probably to No. 13 and No. 14 Mills in the Pootoo Road district. Accompanied by a Sikh and a Chinese Constable, I proceeded to No. 13 and No. 14 Mills. I found that the crowd had entered by the front gate and had pulled down a portion of the bamboo fence. A foreman came rushing up to me and said that a Japanese had been beaten and that Mills. No. 13 and 14 were being wrecked. I proceeded with a Chinese and a Sikh Constable and Chinese Detective No. 110 to No. 14 Mill and found many of the employees destroying the machinery, turning over the cotton and cutting the workers from their respective posts. The women and children became panic-stricken and shouted "Save Life." With the assistance of the other officers I arrested eight of the rioters there and then. They are the 2nd, the 3rd, the 5th, the 7th, the 8th, the 9th, the 10th and the 11th men in the dock. The 1st, the 4th and the 6th accused were arrested on Robison and Gordon Roads. The eight men were in the compound of the mill. One of them attempted to strike me, but I wrenched the iron bar from him and placed him under arrest. I later wrenched away a mallet from No. 11 and arrested him. By this time the rioters began to disperse from the mill compound. After the eight men had been placed on a motor lorry and dispatched to the Station, I returned to the entrance of No. 13 and No. 14 Mills and saw the 1st accused standing to the north side of the road. He was swaying a piece of bamboo to and fro. A batch of rioters dropped their sticks and ran away. I questioned the 1st accused and he said he was a student and had come on the scene out of curiosity. The 4th accused was arrested by a Chinese Constable as well as the 6th accused. The 12th accused was arrested outside the Station gate by myself. When questioned in the Charge Room all, except the 1st and the 6th accused, admitted having taking part in the assault at the No. 9, No. 13 and No. 14 Mills. The damage done to these three mills is estimated at Tls. 4,043.80.

Mr. Maitland (indicating to witness a banner): What is this?

Witness: It is a flag which, I understand, describes what should be done with regard to the rioting and calling upon the men to cease work. These banners were seized by the Police.

Mr. T. K. Lieu (劉傳仁), cross-examining on behalf of his client, the 1st accused: When you arrested the 1st accused did you find any sticks and pamphlets in his possession?

Witness: I made no mention of pamphlets in my evidence.

Counsel: Is the stick which he was holding in Court?

Witness: There was a lot of bamboos, someone must have picked them up.

Mr. Covey (cross-examining): How many persons were there?

Witness: I estimate the crowd at 400.

Counsel: And you arrested 13 out of the 400?

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Witness: You can not expect more from three men.

Mr. Covey (addressing the Court): In order to save the time of the Court, I would plead guilty on behalf of the accused with the exception of the 1st accused who is represented by Mr. Lieu. I would ask the Court to take into consideration the fact that they have been in prison for over a month already, and I appeal to the Court for leniency.

Mr. Lieu: I have a witness to call on behalf of the 1st accused. He is C.P.C. 1099

C. P. C. 1099, in answer to Mr. Lieu, said in his examination-in-chief, that when the prisoner was arrested he had a stick in his hand.

Counsel: Did he use the stick?

Witness: He was simply handling it. He was standing on the road.

The Magistrate: Was he standing alone or with the others?

Witness: He was standing, simply looking on. He was alone outside the mill.

The Magistrate: When he was arrested was he simply standing there not doing anything?

Witness: Yes.

The Magistrate: What kind of stick was he holding?

Witness: A bamboo stick.

The 1st accused Tsang Yoong was examined by Mr. Lieu. He said he was a native of Szechuen and came to Shanghai about eight or nine months ago. He did not cause any trouble.

The Assessor: Where did you live in Shanghai?

Witness: In the Great China University in Gordon Road.

Inspector Foley: This school is on Gordon Road near Robison Road. There are living quarters for the pupils of the college. It is about half a mile away. The school was closed at the time.

The accused were then examined by turns by the Magistrate.

Tsang Yoong, the 1st accused, a student, said: I am a native of Szechuen and came to Shanghai about nine months ago from Nanking. I have never been here before. I came here to pass the examinations at the Great China University. This examination took place in the 9th moon last year. On February 10, after having tiffin we heard a great noise outside. I went out with a friend to find out the cause. I saw a big crowd of people. We learnt there was a strike. We had often heard of strikes in Szechuen but had never seen one so I went out of curiosity. It was then 11.30 a.m. as I had just finished tiffin. The mill is about a li from the school. We walked up slowly.

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The Magistrate: The foreign Police accuse you of having a stick in your hand?

Accused: Whilst I was standing outside the mill gate I saw a fight between the Police and the workers. Some of the workers had bamboo sticks in their hands, and somebody threw a stick from inside the mill to the outside and it struck me on the forehead. I secured the stick and whilst I was examining it the Police arrested me. When I was arrested other people were there and my friend escaped in the crowd.

Inspector Foley: He was lucky.

Tsu Ding Zai, the second accused, said: I am 17 years of age and am employed at the No. 5 Mill. I have been there for one year and a half. I did not damage anything in the mill. I was only watching the trouble and did not do anything myself.

The Magistrate: Did you go with the crowd into the mill?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Why did you go as the mills were closed?

Accused: I did not go.

The Magistrate: If you did not go then why were you arrested?

Accused: We were not working, we simply went there to watch the trouble.

Sung S Liang, the 3rd accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 20 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. On that day I went to see a friend to return him some money. But I did not find him.

The Magistrate: Where does this friend live?

Accused: I don't know. I tried to find him.

The Magistrate: If you do not know where he lives, how can you see him about the money?

Accused: I made no reply.

The Magistrate: Did you go there to damage the machinery?

Accused: I did not go.

The Magistrate: Did you go into the mill?

Accused: Yes, there was a crowd there so I went in also.

The Magistrate: Did you have a stick in your hand?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Did you do anything?

Accused: I did not do anything.

Tung Siau Chen, the 4th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo employed at the No. 5 Mill. I was arrested outside the mill on the road and not in the mill.

The Magistrate: What were you doing on the road?

Accused: On that day I was asked by a friend to look for his sister and to send her to Kompo. I was on the road looking for her. I saw a motor car with Police in it and I tried to run away but could not and was arrested.

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C.P.C. 413, called, said: When accused was arrested he was coming out of No. 13 Mill.

Accused: That is not true, I was not coming out of the mill.

The Magistrate: Did you have a stick in your hand?

Accused: Yes, I picked one up from the road, as I was ^{passing} the gate of the mill. But I was not coming out of the mill.

Tseng Zang Kwang, the 5th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 19 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. On that day I was sent by my mother to buy 20 cents worth of boot polish to clean my boots. I passed the gate of No. 13 mill. I was not arrested by a foreign policeman but by an old man of the mill, the watchman ^{only}.

Inspector: Accused was arrested at the No. 14 Mill.

Waung Foo Ding, the 6th accused, said: I am a native of Nanking, 21 years of age. I am not employed at any of the mills, but in an oil shop. I went to Siao So Doo on that day and saw a big crowd. I could not go any further, and was returning when I was arrested several chang (one chang is 12 feet foreign) from the mill. I had a small stick in my hand. I picked this up. If I had known that sticks had been used by rioters I would not have picked it up. I did not carry an iron bar.

The Magistrate: Of what use is your carrying a stick?

Accused: It was of no use.

The Magistrate: And if it was of no use, then why did you carry one?

Accused: I don't know.

The Magistrate: Are you still employed at the oil shop?

Accused: I am still employed there. The shop is at the corner of Robison Road. The Police have already made investigation.

Tong Sih Soong, the 7th accused, said: I am a native of Nanking, 24 years of age, employed at the No. 4 Mill. I was arrested at the door of No. 13 Mill. On that day I was not working and went there to watch how things were going and was arrested. I went to the mill but did not assault anybody.

Lieu Sien Sung, the 8th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 26 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. I was arrested at the door of No. 13 mill. My uncle works there and I went to borrow some money. I was arrested just at the gate of the mill. I did not go inside the mill. I did not go with the crowd.

C.D.C. Zung Kwang Nyi, No. 110, called, said: I arrested the accused inside the mill. I told him to go and he refused. I had a revolver in my hand and told him to go, and he said, "You can shoot."

Accused: I was arrested by a policeman not by a detective.

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I did not see any detective.

The Magistrate: But the detective said he saw you?

Accused: I did not see him at all.

Zung Poo Yuen, the 9th accused, said: I am employed at the No. 5 Mill, and was arrested at the gate of No. 13 Mill.

The Magistrate: Why did you go there?

Accused: Formerly I used to work there, but as it was too far I changed to No. 4 Mill. On that day I went to see the No. 1 in the mill with whom I used to stay. I wanted to pay him for my board. I went to the mill but had nothing in my hand. I did not see anybody damaging the machinery. I did not see a crowd rioting.

The Magistrate: How is it that you did not see any rioting?

Accused: I saw a crowd of people but they did not do anything. I did not see the actual rioting.

Inspector Foley: This man was the most prominent of the whole lot.

The Magistrate: Did you assault anybody?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Did you mingle with the people who assaulted the Japanese?

Accused: No.

In answer to the Assessor, Inspector Foley said: This man had an iron bar in his hand.

The Magistrate: Did you see this foreign policeman?

Accused: No.

Tseu Kwang Ching, the 10th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 23 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. I have been employed there about two months. I came from the country only recently. I was arrested at the watchman's hut at No. 13 Mill. On that day I saw many people inside and outside the mill. I went there simply to see. I heard a row and I went to the watchman's hut thinking I would be safe there but I was arrested. I had nothing in my hand when I was arrested. I was standing outside and knew nothing what was going on inside.

Li Shing Sung, the 11th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 17 years of age, employed at the No. 5 Mill. I was arrested about 15 or 16 steps from the No. 13 Mill. There was quite a big crowd there, about 10,000 inside and outside the mill. I was standing about 50 or 60 steps from the door of the mill out of curiosity. When I was arrested I had nothing in my hand.

The Magistrate: Did you have a wooden mallet in your hand?

Accused: No. I was arrested by C.P.C. 1760.

Inspector Foley: He could not have been there.

Accused: He was not on duty.

Inspector Foley: He could not have been there. It was impossible.

Accused: He was there. You can investigate.

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Inspector Foley: I myself arrested the man and he had the mallet in his hand.

The Magistrate: When you were arrested did you see this foreign Inspector?

Accused: No. I was arrested by an off duty policeman in plain clothes. I have never seen this mallet. I did not carry it.

Shu Ching Dau, the 12th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 19 years of age, employed at No. 5 Mill. I was arrested at the door of the station. On that day I went to see a friend to get some money to pay a wai (money club). I was arrested by the Police to identify the people arrested, and I said I knew nothing about them. I did not go to the No. 13 mill. I did not see any one damaging the machinery or fighting.

Chi Siau Ts Ts, the 13th accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, employed at the No. 5 mill. I was arrested at the gate of No. 9 Mill.

The Magistrate: What were you doing there?

Accused: I was looking on. I did not see any rioting.

A Chinese detective said he arrested the man. Accused attempted to strike witness with a banner he was carrying.

Accused: I am a young man, how would I dare to strike a detective when I was arrested. Never saw the iron bar (produced)

Inspector Foley: All the accused, with the exception of the 12th accused, admitted having sticks in their hands.

Mr. Covey: I would like to state that the evidence against the 12th accused is not at all strong.

Mr. Maitland: My friend seems to have forgotten that he has already pleaded guilty.

Imp. Foley here said that Sergt. Shellswell told the crowd to disperse.

The Court discharged Tsang Yoong, the student, but ordered him to sign a personal bond.

Tau Ding Zai, Sung S Liang, Toong Siau Chen, Tseng Zang Kwang, Waung Poo Ding, Tong Sih Soong, Lieu Sien Sung, Zung Poo Yuen and Tseu Kwang Ching were each fined \$50 with the alternative of 50 days imprisonment.

Li Shing Sung and Chi Siau Ts Ts were sentenced to six months imprisonment from the date of arrest.

Shu Ching Dau was discharged.

In the next case, Chiang Vung sien (姜文盛), a coolie, was charged with distributing pamphlets contrary to Article 221 of the Chinese provisional Criminal Code.

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C.D.C. 44 Loong Ching Ling, called, said: I arrested accused at No. 13 Mill, Robison Road. He was distributing pamphlets outside the mill. The pamphlets are all here.

In answer to the Magistrate, accused said: I have been employed at No. 13 Mill for two years. I picked up the pamphlets from the road. They were being distributed by a small boy. As I can read, the boy asked me to explain to him the pamphlets.

Accused was fined \$20 with the alternative of two weeks' imprisonment.

Tseu Shu Nyoen (周安元), 21, coolie, Yau Vung Au (姚文豪) 19, coolie, and Waung Siau S Ts (王少子), 16, coolie, were charged with intimidation.

Mr. Maitland: These men are charged with intimidation: trying to stop labourers from going to work.

C.D.S. 61 Sung Zoong Li, called, said: I arrested the three men on Ferry Road on February 11. They were preventing labourers from going to work. Some workers reported that they were being prevented from coming out of an alleyway. The accused said that if they came out their food baskets would be taken away and they would be assaulted. The 3rd accused had a badge. The other two men came from Chapel and said that the 3rd accused told them to give the badges to some one.

Mr. Covey: Did you personally make the arrests?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Covey: Who made the report to you?

Witness: The inspector at the mill works reported to me that somebody was preventing labourers from going to their work and threatening to take away their food baskets.

Counsel: Did he give you any names?

Witness: There were over ten of them, but we found only one who had a badge.

Counsel: You have no idea of their names?

Witness: No.

Counsel: Were they pointed out to you?

Witness: He simply said that those who had badges were the ones. We arrested only one man who had a badge. The others had run away.

The accused were then questioned by the Magistrate.

Tseu Shu Nyoen, the 1st accused, said: I have been employed at the No. 5 Mill for two to three years. I did not intimidate anybody from going to work. I went to Kompo to visit a relative.

Yau Vung Au, the second accused, said: I have been employed

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at the No. 5 Mill for about seven months. I did not prevent people from going to work on Ferry Road during the strike.

Waung Siau Ts Ts, the third accused, said: I am employed at the No. 4 Mill. The badge is not mine. I was walking along the road when somebody put it in my pocket.

The Magistrate: Who placed this in your pocket?

Accused: An unknown person.

The Magistrate: Do you know what it is?

Accused: I cannot read.

The Magistrate: Did you ask him what it was?

Accused: I cannot read and I did not have time to ask him.

The Magistrate: Is it not strange that some unknown person should place this in your pocket?

Accused: I could not ask him because I was arrested at the time.

C.D.S. 61 Sung Zoong Li, called, said: Accused had the badge on his clothes.

The Magistrate (to accused): Why were you wearing the badge?

Accused: When I was arrested it was put on me. (Laughter).

Mr. Covey, addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, said: I asked the detective how many men did he find wearing the badge, and he said only one although the Inspector at the mill said there were about ten of them. I again asked him how many were arrested, and he said only the 3rd accused was arrested. Under these circumstances, I ask the Court to dismiss the charge.

Tseu Shu Nyeen and Yau Vung Au were discharged; waung Siau S Ts was fined \$20 or two weeks imprisonment.

Two men named Foo Yuen Ting (傅 雲 汀) and Kuo Tsung Cha (郭 振 嘉) were charged with distributing pamphlets.

C.D.C. 66 Tshen Zung Kheu, called, said: I arrested the 1st accused at the corner of Haiphong and Gordon Roads on February 12. He had a quantity of pamphlets in his hands, about 200 sheets. There were three kinds of pamphlets. His intention was to distribute them. At the time he was not distributing them but at the Station he admitted that he was going to Chapel to distribute them.

C.D.S. 61 Sung Zoong Li, called, said: I arrested the 2nd accused with the assistance of the inspector of the mill on February 12. He had about 150 pamphlets in his hands. He said he had been asked to take them to some Association in Chapel from Gordon Road. They had been given to him by a man named Lee.

In answer to the Magistrate, Foo Yuen Ting, the 1st accused,

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said: The pamphlets were given to me by three men on the road. They asked me to distribute them but I had not agreed to do so when they saw detectives coming and ran away leaving the pamphlets in my hands. I am employed at the Japan-China Mill. I did not know they were circulars, but later I learnt that they were circulars.

Kuo Tsung Cha, the 2nd accused, said: I am employed at the No. 12 Mill on Gordon Road, was taken on about a month ago. I did not distribute circulars. They were handed to me on the road to read. I was going home from the mill.

The Magistrate: but why did you want so many for? One would have been sufficient?

Accused: I was going home.

each

The Court fined both accused \$20 or two weeks imprisonment.

Zau He Hien (趙海清), Zung Ih Sung (龔逸生) and Zau Siau Foo Ts (趙小富子) were charged with intimidation.

C.D.S. 61 Sung Zoong Li, called, said: I arrested the 1st accused at 2 p.m. on February 17 on the instructions of the inspector. Later I went with the inspector to No. 356 Macao Road and found four pamphlets. Accused is not employed. The second accused was arrested at 10.15 a.m. on February 19 on Tonkin Road. He had been sent by the Union with a letter and a quantity of pamphlets asking workers to go to the Union to hold a meeting. Accused admitted that he had been told ~~by~~ by the Union to call labourers to attend the meeting. The 3rd accused was also arrested by me. His name is on a warrant. He says he is a Captain in the Chapei Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Covey (cross-examining): Did you personally make the arrests?

Witness: The first accused was arrested by me, the 2nd and the 3rd were arrested by the mill people.

Counsel: Where did you arrest the 1st accused?

Witness: At his home. It is a kind of social club. He has three children working at the mills.

Counsel: Were there many people on the premises?

Witness: At the time of our visit we found few persons there.

Counsel: Was the door open?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: And you found four circulars?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Whereas in other cases you found hundreds?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: It is quite possible that somebody had thrown them into the house?

Witness: That I cannot say.

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So Ah Sin, a witness, called, said: I know the 3rd accused. He went to a big meeting in Chapel. He had a white band on his arm and a white badge. He was carrying a bamboo stick. He said he was the head of the volunteers. The meeting was held to prevent workers from going to work.

The accused were then questioned by the Magistrate. Zau He Hien, the 1st accused, said: I am a native of Nanking, employed at a rattan shop. I did not intimidate anybody from going to work. I had four pamphlets in the house because two of the families living with me work at the mills.

Zung Ih Sung, the 2nd accused, said: I am a native of Yangchow 30 years of age, employed at the Tung Shing Mill. On that day I went to Chapel. I did not go as the representative of the workers, but as a private individual. I had several friends at the meeting. A man came up and asked me whether I worked at the Tung Shing Mill and asked me when I returned to hand the pamphlets to the workers in the mill, and to ask them to attend the meeting. I went to the mill at 9 a.m. and saw someone on a platform speaking. I know the No. 1 at the Tung Shing Mill very well. He came to arrange an amicable settlement. During the strike there was no work at the mill. I went to Chapel but I did not know that a meeting was being held there. I tried to find my friend.

Zau Siau Foo Ts, the 3rd accused, said: I am a native of Kompo, 29 years of age. I keep a cake shop. I know many of the workers in the place. I did not go to the meeting. I did not have a stick in my hand and I did not interfere with the workers. I was on the south side of the creek. I was talking with some workers and asked them when they were going back to work.

The Assessor: What were the words you used?

Accused: I asked, "When are you going to work?"

The Assessor: Why did you ask them this?

Accused: Because I live on the north side of the creek.

The Magistrate: Do you know the people to whom you were speaking?

Accused: There was quite a big crowd. I was interested as to when they would return to work.

Mr. Covey: I am instructed to plead not guilty with regard to the 1st accused. There were thousands and thousands of these pamphlets about and the Police found only four in his home. I ask the Court to dismiss the charge against him.

Zau He Hien was discharged and ordered to sign a personal bond. Zung Ih Sung was fined \$10 or one week, and Zau Siau Foo Ts was fined \$20 or two weeks.

The Court then rose, the hour then being 12.30 p.m. The session will be resumed at 2 p.m. on March 25.

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

J.C. 6523

C.I.D. Headquarters.

Station.

March 10,

1925

REPORT ON Mixed Court proceedings against strikers.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. Forwarded by

J.K. Guiness D.I.

Sir,

At 2 p.m. to-day before Mr. Tajima, Japanese Assessor, and Magistrate Loh at the Mixed Court, Chang Woo Zung (張和宗), 23, appeared on a charge of intimidation and distributing pamphlets in connection with the strike of cotton mill workers.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police; Mr. A. Covey for the defence.

Mr. Maitland, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the case arose out of the recent strike of cotton mill workers, and was probably due to articles appearing in certain papers. These articles were of a Communistic nature and had misled the workers. In this connection, Counsel mentioned the fact that certain newspapers were being charged with publishing articles of a Communistic nature.

Mr. Covey, replying to the Court as to whom he represented, stated that he represented 50,000 labourers. He said that these men had a grievance. The pamphlet with which the defendant was charged with distributing contained the terms of the settlement of the strike and they were the identical terms which were agreed to by Mr. Okada with whom he (Counsel) proceeded to the Chamber of Commerce. "If the Court sees any reasonable ground for accused to be punished, I ask that he be bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Okada gave an undertaking that he would not press the charges."

The accused was then examined by the Magistrate. He said that he had been employed at the Dah Kong Mill for three years. As he was leaving the mill at 6 a.m. after his night duty, he saw five or six men picking up the pamphlets. He picked up one at the entrance to the mill. He could not read. He did not know what the pamphlet contained. He was arrested by a Japanese policeman. There were quite a lot of these pamphlets about the place.

The Magistrate: Did anyone give you these pamphlets to distribute them?

Accused: No.

Det. Sergt. Grubb, called, said: I questioned the accused at the Station and he said that he picked them up at the entrance to the mill on February 14.

Japanese Police Constable No. 34 said: I saw the accused distributing the pamphlets. I was alone at the time. I took him to the Station and handed him over to the Sergeant.

Tai Kang Jao (), interpreter, said: The accused was

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employed at the mill before the strike.

The Assessor: Is his conduct good?

Witness: I cannot say anything about his conduct.

The Magistrate: According to the statement of the Japanese officer he said he saw you distributing the pamphlets. Fined \$10.

In the next case, Tsu Siau Dah (朱小大), 32, and Si Ka Pau (徐開寶) were charged with intimidation.

Inspector Johnson, of Yangtszepoo Police Station, called, said: At 5 p.m. on February 16, accompanied by Det. Sergt. Grubb and Chinese detectives, I proceeded to the Dah Kong mill quarters in Pingliang Road in a motor car. We came upon a crowd of about 30 persons who were dressed in black gowns and most of whom had sticks in their hands. There were 300 to 400 workers, men, women and children on the other side of the road. As far as we could see, these 30 persons were preventing the labourers from going to work. As soon as we stopped the car, these 30 persons ran away. I am not quite sure whether these two defendants had sticks in their hands, but one of them had. We arrested these two men as they were trying to run away. We took them to the Station and charged them. They have been in jail and Station since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: Do you know they have been in jail since February 16? What do you mean by "As far as we could see they were preventing others from going to work"? They may have been addressing the people?

Witness: No. They were preventing them from going to work.
Counsel: Just now you said "as far as we could see" and now you say that they were preventing them from going to work. What do you mean?

Witness: Both.

Counsel: And you are certain that they were preventing others from going to work?

Witness: Quite certain.

Counsel: How is that?

Witness: "Because the people told us."

Counsel: So that you yourself really knew nothing about it.

You are only giving hearsay evidence?

The witness did not reply.

Det. Sergt. Grubb: I was present at the time of the arrest. These two men were of a crowd of 30 persons standing opposite the Pingliang Road quarters. There were 300 employees mostly women and children who were standing at the entrance to the works. Most of them workers had sticks in their hands, but I cannot say

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whether the two accused had sticks. I questioned them at the Station and they said they were having recreation. That was the only explanation they would give. A quantity of pamphlets were found in the possession of the first accused. They said they lived in the Dah Kong mill quarters about 300 to 400 yards from the Pingliang Road quarters. Both said they were employed at the Dah Kong mill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: These two accused were part of a crowd of 30 persons facing the mill quarters.

Witness: They were inside the road facing the quarters.

Counsel: And there is a creek between the 30 persons and the two accused?

Witness: There is a creek.

Counsel: So that if there was any intimidation, it was amongst these 30 persons only?

Witness: I don't understand you.

C. D. C. Woo Chang Kai said: I was present when the two men were arrested. They were amongst the 30 persons preventing the workers from going to work. They had sticks in their hands and were standing at the foot of the bridge preventing people from going over the bridge. As soon as they saw us stop the motor car they threw away their sticks. I did not see whether any of the accused had sticks. The pamphlets were found on the person of the first accused. We asked the workers what these two men were doing and they said that the two men had prevented them from going to work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: You say they stopped people from going to work?

Witness: They prevented people from crossing the bridge.

Counsel: How do you know this?

Witness: We asked the workers.

Counsel: Is that all you know?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Then what you are telling the Court is hearsay evidence only?

Witness: When we arrived at the spot, the Station Inspector and the Sergeant were there.

Counsel: But the 300 persons may all have been loafers?

Witness: No, they were workers, because they live in the houses provided by the mill.

The first accused Tsu Siao Dah was then questioned by the Magistrate. He said he was a native of Sungkiang and was a mill worker at the Dah Kong mill. He had been there for three years. He did not prevent the workers from going to work. He had just come back from the country to see some friend and was passing the place. He was alone and there were many people there.

The Magistrate: Is it true that you were amongst 30 persons

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with sticks in their hands preventing people from going to work?
Accused: I had no stick, and I did not prevent people from going to work. I was with a friend and was passing the place.

The Magistrate: Do you know anything about this pamphlet?

Accused: I know nothing.

The Magistrate: Was not this found on your person?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: But it was found on your person?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Have you ever seen it before?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Can you read?

Accused: No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maitland: You are employed at the mill?

Accused: Yes.

Counsel: On what do you work?

Accused: In the packing room.

Counsel: Why were you not at work on that day?

Accused: I had just returned from the country and was going to see a friend.

Counsel: But why were you not at work. You are usually at work at 5 p.m.?

Accused: I had just come from the country and went to the mill at 4 p.m. and then went to another place to see a friend.

Counsel: How long were you in the country?

Accused: When I received my pay on the 11th, I went to the country on the 12th and returned on the 16th. I took my pay to the country.

Counsel: You took four days to return?

Accused: Yes.

Counsel: Do you always take your pay to the country?

Accused: Not every month.

Counsel: How many times have you taken your pay to the country?

Accused: When I have sufficient money I go home. I have done it twice: once was last year. It takes two days to go and come, and I spent two days in the country.

The second accused Si Ka Pau was then questioned by the Magistrate. He said he was a native of Kompo and had been in the employ of the Dah Kong mill for two years. He was passing the place at the time of his arrest and he did not prevent any people from going to work. He suddenly heard cries of people that a motor car had come to arrest people so he ran away. He became frightened. He was alone at the time. He was not amongst the 50 persons. He had no stick in his hand.

The Court fined first accused \$20 or two weeks; the second accused was discharged.

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Tsah Ts Woo (蔡之華), Woo Dien Tsing (吳允清) female, Tsang Ah San (張沙三) and Yao Foo Ling (邵良南) were then brought up and charged as follows:

"For that they on the 14th day of February and the 16th day of February, 1925, at various times at Shanghai acted as ringleaders in a strike, contrary to Article 224 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code."

Mr. Covey here suggested that the case of Zau Lih Ts and two others be postponed as there was not likely to be any chance of the case being heard that day.

The Assessor postponed the case until March 25.

Mr. Maitland informed the Court that the three men and the woman in the dock were charged with being ringleaders in a strike.

Det. Sergt. Douglas, called, said: At 2.30 p.m. on February 19 I arrested Tsah Ts Woo with the assistance of the Chinese authorities at Ying Ziang Kong. At the time he was at the Chinese Police Station. I had a warrant for his arrest because I had information that he had addressed meetings and that he was connected with the Workers Union school at 603 Meichow Road. I questioned him at the Station and he made a statement which was taken down by me direct at the time. He said he is a native of Honan and came to Shanghai in October last year. He had intended to return home but remained a few days longer to make purchases when on February 15 he read in the newspapers of the strike at the Dah Kong mill. He then went to the office of the Union at 603 Meichow Road to find out about the trouble and the reason of the strike. He said he informed the men that they should not go on strike for by going on strike they would injure the reputation of the Union. The workers would not listen to him and they formed another union, the Dah Kong Workers Association. During the strike he went once to a big meeting of strikers and addressed the workers advising them not to resort to violence. He added that formerly he was a teacher in a school in Honan.

I arrested the 2nd accused at 4.30 p.m. on the 22nd at Tseu Ka Wei Village with the assistance of the Chinese authorities. She also made a statement which I took down at the time. Her name is Woo Dien Tsing. She said she came to Shanghai as a teacher in the Ningshao Public School on North Szechuen Road. On the recommendation of a friend named Ah Sz () she secured work with the Workers Union School as a teacher. The people connected with the school, she said, were Tsah Ts Woo and Chiang Ts Zung (). She said that the school owed her two months' wages, \$20.

The 3rd accused Tsang Ah San was arrested by me and a Chinese detective at 9.30 p.m. on February 25 at the Dah Kong mill quarters. He also made a statement. He said he took no part in the promotion of the strike.

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The 4th accused Yao Foo Ling said he did not take any part in promoting the strike and would not say anything more.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: You say they took no part in the strike?

Witness: The 3rd and 4th accused said they took no part in promoting the strike. That is all I know.

Counsel: The 1st and 2nd accused are the only two persons not employed at the mill. Article 234 says that "workers engaged in the same business may be ringleaders" but these two accused are school people, so that we have here the 1st and 2nd accused charged with an offence they had not committed. As for the 3rd and 4th accused they had nothing to do with the strike, according to the Police. Under these circumstances I ask that the accused be discharged.

Mr. Maitland: Before we go any further, I would like to know for whom my friend is appearing.

Mr. Covey: I am instructed to appear for all four accused.

C.D.C. Zung Ming Tuh (程明德) said: In connection with the strike I went to the Workers Union School at 603 Meichow Road and found a quantity of papers relating to the strike. I saw the first accused addressing a meeting on February 15 in Chinese territory near Tseu Ka Wai on a piece of vacant ground. I reported it to the Chinese Police.

Mr. Maitland: What was he saying?

Witness: He was saying that if the Japanese did not accept their conditions, the workers should not return to work, and also they should not be assaulted or fined. He then said that if foreign and Chinese detectives come to arrest the people, they should kill them as they were in Chinese territory.

Mr. Maitland: Do you know what his business is?

Witness: He is a teacher in the Workers Union School at 603 Meichow Road.

Mr. Covey: As the incident occurred in Chinese territory and as the accused lives there, I ask that he be transferred to the Chinese authorities.

In answer to the Magistrate, witness said the accused removed to Tse Ka Wai on the afternoon of February 14.

After a short consultation with the Magistrate, the Assessor announced that the Court would take jurisdiction over the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: Do you know who established the school?

Witness: It was established by workers. The 1st and 2nd accused are teachers, and the 3rd and 4th accused are workers.

Counsel: Have you any idea as to whom they teach?

Witness: They teach the children of the workers.

Counsel: Do you know of any other good works of theirs?

Witness: No other.

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Koo Zang Ling () was the next witness called. He said: I saw the 1st accused at Ying Ziang Kong Police Station. Previous to that I saw him at Tseu Ka Wai. He was addressing the workers telling them to be of good behaviour as the Japanese were very strict. He told the strikers to continue and that they must not lose face: they must get an increase of wages. Formerly I was a "boy" on a ship. I have been out of employment long ago. I also saw the 2nd accused. She was moving from place to place at Ying Ziang Kong.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: You have been out of employment long ago and since then you have become a detective's follower?
Witness: Yes.

Li Tsoong Fah () a Japanese interpreter at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, was called. He said that he knew the 3rd accused. "I belong to "A" class and accused belongs to "B" class. We rarely meet. I received a letter from him. It was brought to the gate of the mill and then taken to the office. The 3rd accused brought it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey, witness said: I do not belong to any club. I do not know that the 1st accused is secretary to the workers club or union. I know the 2nd accused. Sometime ago some person brought her to the mill. I saw her once at night duty. I cannot say whether she was a teacher, but I was told so. The 3rd and 4th accused are workers. at the mill. They stopped work at the time of the strike.

Yang Ah Nyi (楊阿二), watchman at the Dah Kong Mill, said: I know the 4th accused. On the 2nd day of the strike at 5 p.m. he informed a number of women workers not to go to the mill as somebody would give them 20 cents each per day. He then left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey, witness said the 4th accused did not give away any money. He was offering only in the presence of 3 or 4 female and 4 male workers.

Counsel: On what day was this?

Witness: On the 2nd day of the strike. It was a Friday or Saturday.

Counsel: Why was he offering the payment of 20 cents each?

Witness: To make the workers continue the strike.

Counsel: Then he was running to an expense of \$1.60 per day?

Witness: That I don't know. I simply heard him say it.

Counsel: Do you know he was on strike?

Witness: That I don't know. He passed in front of the gate to speak to the women workers and I heard him.

Counsel: Have you seen him since?

Witness: No.

Counsel: And if he was on strike, he would receive no pay?

Witness: I don't know anything about this. I am a simple watchman.

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C. D. C. Zang Kai called, said: I arrested the 2nd accused. At 6 a.m. on the 14th she was in front of the Dah Kong mill intimidating the workers. She asked me if I was a worker and if I was, to call at her association to hold a meeting. The association was at Meichow Road..I told her I was a Police officer Then she started to go away and I caught her.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Tsah Ts Woo, the first accused, was then questioned by the Magistrate. He said: I am a native of Honan, 25 years of age. I came to Shanghai in April last year to look for work, and in the middle of November I succeeded in finding work with the Workers Union school at 603 Meichow Road. This school was established by labourers for the education of their children. The man who started the club is Yue Saw Yue (), but I know nothing about the association. The money came from the members. There are about 300 members. Each member is a labourer. My pay is \$15 a month. I had intended to leave for home and was at Shangshin Road, Chapei, on February 15, but on account of the strike I did not leave.

The accused was shown a pamphlet and asked whether he had seen it before. He replied that copies were all over the place.

Continuing, he said: I did not address the crowd in front of the mill. I made a speech at Ying Ziang Kong on the 15th and advised the workers not to go on strike and that they should write a letter begging for concessions before going on strike, and I told them not to assault people who want to work as had been done at Siao So Doo. I said that if they kept quiet it would be a surer way to secure what they want, and if they would ask the mill proprietors the latter would grant their demands. All the things that people reported I had said must have been due to some misunderstanding.

The Magistrate: Did you distribute the pamphlets?

Witness: No. On the 15th I read in the newspapers that there was a strike at the Dah Kong mill so I went there to find out the cause of the strike. I met some workers at Meichow Road and had a conversation with them. I don't know their names. I told them that if they wanted to go on strike they must have some other Union, the Meichow Road Union would not allow it. I know the second accused. She is a teacher. I did not see her addressing meetings.

The Magistrate: Did you say that if foreign and Chinese detectives come, to kill them as they were in Chinese territory?

Accused: I did not say that. The Chinese detective must have misunderstood me. A three year old boy would know not to say such a thing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maitland: When you were arrested there was a regular rioting was there not?

Accused: No. They wanted to take me to the Chinese Police Station.

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Counsel: And there was a row and the Chinese Police had to fire several shots?

Accused: Shots were fired.

The Magistrate: Was it on account of you that the people started rioting?

Accused: I don't know. I cannot say.

Mr. Covey: You were arrested after the settlement of the strike?

Accused: Yes.

Counsel: And you have great influence over the workers of the Dah Kong mill workers?

Accused: I have a little influence.

Counsel: At the time of the strike you were endeavouring to bring the men back?

Mr. Maitland: I object. My friend is trying to put his words in the man's mouth.

The Assessor: As far as I am concerned, I am of Mr. Maitland's opinion.

Counsel: Do you know the head men of the labourers at the Dah Kong mills?

Accused: There were many.

Counsel: During the strike, did you see any of the leaders?

Accused: I was not amongst the people. I was in Shanghai.

Counsel: What was done in the matter of arranging a settlement?

Accused: During the strike, the local authorities, the Chamber of Commerce and the labourers met. I also went as one of the mediators. I did my best to persuade the workers not to go on strike but to come to some amicable settlement.

Det. Sergt. Douglas here interposed and said that the man was arrested and had been in custody since February 19.

Counsel: What position do you hold in the club?

Accused: Writer. The second accused is a teacher.

Counsel: Have you called any meetings and told the workers not to resume work?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: What is the object of the club?

Accused: I don't know. I am simply a secretary.

The Magistrate: Have you any regulations?

Accused: Yes, we have to establish reading rooms and schools.

The Magistrate: What is the real object of the club?

Accused: I don't know. It was formed before I was appointed secretary.

Woo Dien Tsing, female, 22, native of Hangchow, ^{2nd accused} said she joined the Workers Union school as teacher in the 11th moon last year. She taught the "National Readers" and arithmetic. "I am not connected with the strike. I was once arrested by the Police but was released at 6 p.m. the same afternoon. I was arrested because

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I went to the door of the mill to call the children to attend school because they did not know that the school was opening. I do not give lectures.

The Magistrate: But people saw you making speeches?

Accused: That is not true.

The Magistrate: Do you go to the mill often?

Accused: Once this year, once last year.

The Magistrate: What did you say?

Accused: I simply announced that the school would re-open on the 19th of this month.

The Magistrate: And how many people came out?

Accused: I was standing in a corner. The Police asked me whether I was intimidating the workers. I said "No." Then I was arrested. I went on the 16th because the school opens on the 19th. I did not go right up to the door of the Dah Kong mill, it was a short distance from school.

The Magistrate: Why did you go at this particular time of the strike?

Accused: Because the school was opening. I did not go to the Dah Kong mill. No children of the Dah Kong mill study in my school.

In answer to Mr. Covey, accused said: During the day 40 children attend the school, and an equal number at night.

Counsel: When you went to the mill the strike was on?

Accused: I did not go to the mill, but I saw some strikers coming out.

Tsang Ah San, the third accused, a native of Tsungming, said questioned by the Magistrate, said: I am a native of Tsungming, and have been many years here, and have been employed at the Dah Kong mill for three years. I do not belong to any club.

The Magistrate: Did you send a threatening letter to the cotton mill?

Accused: I cannot even read.

The Magistrate: But a witness said you gave him the letter?

Accused: I never did so.

The Magistrate: Do you know the man who said that?

Accused: Yes. I never saw this letter before. I am not a member of the Dah Kong Workers Union.

Yao Foo Lin, the fourth accused, was then questioned by the Magistrate. He said he was a native of Tsungming and came to Shanghai over 20 years ago. Formerly he was a tea shop assistant. He has been employed at the Dah Kong mill since its opening three years ago. He was not connected with the strike.

The Magistrate: A witness has said that he saw you stopping people from going to work and offering to pay them 20 cents each?

Accused: I know nothing about it.

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Mr. Covey: You were one of the labourers who were shut out by the strike?

Accused: Yes.

Counsel: Therefore during that time you were not drawing any money?

Accused: No.

Counsel: You have a wife and two children?

Accused: Yes. The wife stays home to look after the family. My father is a Chinese doctor.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, Mr. Covey said: The 1st and 2nd accused are not workers according to the witnesses. According to Art. 224 for persons to be ringleaders in a strike, they must be engaged in the same business. The 3rd and 4th accused are workers, the 1st and 2nd accused are not. However, irrespective of that, I maintain that there is absolutely no evidence of inciting and leading in the strike. The 3rd and 4th accused are ordinary labourers and are not ring leaders. I ask that the benefit of the doubt be given to them, and that the 1st and 2nd accused be discharged.

Mr. Maitland: As regards the 1st and 2nd accused, I quite admit that they are not workers, but it is not necessary for them to be workers to be guilty. In this case the workers have combined in the strike and formed a Workers Union. Most of the members are employed at the cotton mill and these two persons (1st and 2nd accused) are employed at the Union. It is the same as if they were workers. Therefore there is no doubt that they are the ringleaders. The only necessary thing for the workers to do is to combine, which they have done. As regards the 1st accused it is quite clear that he is a ringleader for whom he was arrested by the Chinese Police they had to fire several shots---blank ammunition.

Mr. Covey: There has been no evidence with regard to that.

Mr. Maitland: I am afraid my friend did not hear his client admit it. As regards the 2nd accused ~~she~~ we are told she was making speeches when she was arrested, and people who make speeches must be considered ringleaders. Therefore I ask that all these four accused be punished.

The Court fined Tsah Ts Woo \$200 or six months imprisonment; Woo Dien Tsing \$100 or three months' imprisonment. Both to put in personal bonds not to do this sort of thing again at the expiration of the term. ~~The~~ Tsang Ah San and Yao Foo Ling were discharged.

At this stage the Court announced an adjournment of 15 minutes the time then being 5.15 p.m.

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The Court resumed the session at 5.45 p.m.

Fifteen men, viz, Tai Pao Sung (戴宝成), 34, coolie, Nyi Tsong Yoong (夏宗荣), 23, interpreter, Tsu Ping Kan (许品高), 25, coolie, Van Vong Yi (范凤翼), 26, coolie, Kao Yu Dien (高雨田), 35, coolie, Tsang Vung Kyung (张文金), 27, coolie, Sung Yoong Si (嵩宋士), 27, coolie, Kyau Yoong Ts (高尧志), 28, coolie, Tsung Tuh San (陈竹山), 25, coolie, Dong Tuh Dah (董泰达), 28, interpreter, Dau Ah Mau (陶阿毛), 22, coolie, Doo Van Yoong (杜禹芳), 27, coolie, Chang Hai Hwang (江海坤), 20, coolie, Lau Yoong Dien (陈荣田), 27, coolie, and Tsang Ah San (张阿三), 28, coolie, were charged as follows:-

For that they on the 19th day of February, 1925, did assemble at Ying Ziang Kong and did commit violence after said assembly had been commanded by the Police authorities to disperse, contrary to Article 165 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

Mr. Covey: As this is an important case, I ask for a remand that I may go into the case more thoroughly.

Mr. Maitland: I would like to point out that these men have been in custody since February 19, and that my friend has had ample time to go into the case.

The Assessor: We shall proceed.

Mr. Maitland: These men are charged with rioting.

Det. Sergt. Douglas, called, said: At 3 p.m. on the 19th of February, I was at Ying Ziang Kong Police Station where Tsah Ts Woo was arrested. A crowd of about 700 persons had assembled outside the Police Station on the borders of the Settlement. The majority of the crowd was in the Settlement. At 3 p.m. this mob attacked the Police Station, knocked down the bamboo fence and rushed the station and not until a number of shots had been fired by the Chinese Police were they driven back to the place where the fence was. I saw two men leading them, they were Kao Yu Dien and Tsung Tuh San. When driven back to the fence they remained there and took up a threatening attitude. Eventually I got a messenger through to Yangtszepoo Police Station for assistance. At 3.30 p.m. Inspector Johnson, Det. Sergt. Grubb and a squad of Police arrived. Inspector Johnson told the crowd to disperse, a Chinese detective acting as interpreter. They were told that if they did not disperse they would be fired on. The Municipal Police then charged the crowd and the Chinese Police opened fire, and fired volley after volley over the crowd. These 15 accused were arrested as they were the 15 most reluctant to disperse. The Police charged well into the Settlement to about 400 to 500 yards, the crowd then dispersed in all directions. These men were arrested in the vicinity at the time and were handed over to us by the Chinese Police. Before Inspector Johnson arrived, I was

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accompanied by Inspector Wei and two Chinese detectives. I saw two Chinese detectives mixing with the crowd and from them I got certain information.

Mr. Maitland: No other damage done besides that to the fence?
Witness: No other damage was done.

Counsel: You said Kao was a leader. Did you question him?
Witness: Yes. He said the strike was started by Kiu Ching

Chang (). He said he was at the club on February 9 when Kiu informed him that probably they would be going on strike on the following day. He visited the place at 603 Meichow Road on the 1st and 2nd days of the strike. That was the only time. They paid six cents per day to the school.

I also questioned Tsung Tuh San. He said he lost a leg in a cotton mill four years ago. He was living as a hawker. He lived at the Workers Union school. One hundred workers visited this place daily and on the occasions of meetings the attendance was regular. Since he joined the school three meetings had been held. A man named Kiu Ching Chang acted as messenger to the school and brought in a quantity of circulars relating to the strike. On one occasion the papers came from the Labourers Association in Kiaochow Road. On February 11 he went to San Teh Lee near the Dah Kong mill to see some friend and on that occasion he had a quantity of papers which had been given to him to distribute. One of them was entitled, "The Freedom of the Proletariat."

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey: How many persons were on the road?
Witness: I would estimate the crowd at 700 to 800.

Counsel: And there was much going and coming?

Witness: They did not get a chance to come back again.

Counsel: And you made no arrests at the time?

Witness: They were all arrested at that time.

Counsel: I thought you said the Chinese authorities handed them over to the Police?

Witness: Some were arrested with the assistance of the Chinese authorities, taken to the Chinese Police Station and then handed over to us.

Counsel: I think they were all from one mill?

Witness: One or two were from the Dah Kong mill, but most of them were from the Yue Foong mill. One of them is not connected with any mill at all.

Counsel: Did you question them with regard to this rioting?

Witness: Yes, I questioned them all.

Counsel: Did you question them with regard to the reasons of the strike?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Did they mention anything about ill-treatment?

Witness: No mention of ill-treatment was made to me at all.

Counsel: Anything of the many hours they work?

Witness: No mention of the hours they work was made to me.

Counsel: Of their working day after day and when going to get

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their pay not getting it?

Witness: No.

Inspector Johnson, of Yangtszepoo Police Station, called, said: I was called by chit at the time of the rioting. When I arrived there was a crowd of about 700 to 800 shouting and jeering. I broke my way through and got to the front. I was accompanied by an armed party of Sikhs and foreigners. I stood in front of the crowd a few minutes and listened to them. I then called C.D.C. Ming Tuh to tell them that if they did not disperse we would fire upon the crowd. Two men shouted out, "Don't move." I called out to one of the men not to move, and at the same time I sang out to the Chinese Police to fire. They opened fire over the heads of the crowd. We made a baton charge and arrested them.

C.D.C. Zung Ming Tuh said; I mingled with the crowd. The trouble was due to Tsah Ts Woo having been arrested by the Chinese Police as he was holding a meeting on a piece of vacant ground. Kao Yu Dien and another told the crowd not to move and to kill the detectives, to shoot them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Covey, witness said: I was amongst the crowd for half an hour. The trouble was due to Tsah Ts Woo's arrest. He is a teacher and head of the Union. He is the chief of all.

Counsel: In that case he will be entirely to blame for the trouble?

Witness: The trouble was caused through people holding a meeting.

Counsel: The meeting was an ordinary meeting?

Witness: This was not like another meeting. This was a meeting of labourers.

Counsel: Did he call the meeting?

Witness: Yes, he is the leader.

Counsel: Did you see the accused?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: You said something about shooting. They could not very well shoot without any guns?

Witness: I could not know that they had no arms. After the fence was pulled down they had sticks.

C.D.C. Kung Tuh Piau (耿德標) said: I mixed with the crowd. They were talking about the release of the man Tsah Ts Woo, and said that if Tsah was not released, when the foreigners came out they would kill the foreigners. These words were said by Kao Yu Dien and Tsung Tuh San. These two men told the others not to disperse. The crowd then broke down the fence. Later Chinese and foreign Police arrested the 15 men.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Maitland here said that he had other witnesses here but it would be a waste of time to call them all unless the Court would like to hear them.

The Assessor: No, you need not call them.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The accused were then examined by turns by the Magistrate.

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Tai Pau Sung denied causing the riot because of Tsah Ts Woo's arrest. He was in the temple at the time. He did not see any of the Police. He did not break down the bamboo fence.

Nyi Tsong Yoong: I did not see the Police. I was eating food in the temple. I was stepping out of the temple when the Police arrested me. I did not hear any detectives telling the people to disperse. I went to the temple to make inquiries. There were about 300 to 400 persons in the temple. The Chinese Police came to the temple and arrested us. I do not know anything of a labour meeting.

Tau Ping Kau said: When the Police began to fire I ran away and was arrested. I happened to be passing the place. I do not know anything about a labour meeting. I was there late.

Van Vong Yi said: I was called by Tai Pau Sung to go to work. I did not hear the foreign or Chinese Police asking the people to disperse. When the firing began I tried to run away and was arrested.

Kao Yu Dien said: I requested the people not to riot. I did not tell them to kill the detectives.

The Magistrate: Was it because Tsah Ts Woo was arrested that you started this disturbance?

Accused: No. I told the people not to move and to keep quiet.

The Magistrate: According to your statement, then you must be a law-abiding man: then why have you been arrested?

Accused made no reply.

Tsang Vung Kyung said: I did not hear the Police asking the people to disperse.

Sung Yoong Si said: When I arrived I saw a disturbance and I tried to pacify the people. We were fired upon and I was then arrested. I had no time to run away. I do not know Tsah Ts Woo. I did not see the fence broken down. I work in the machine department of the Yue Fong mill. I am a peaceful man. I have a nickname "Dah Woo Zong." (Big Monk.)

The Magistrate: You were one of the instigators of the riot?

Accused: No.

Kyau Yoong Ts said: I was not there at the time. I went there afterwards. On February 19 I received a letter from some one representing 40,000 labourers asking us interpreters not to betray the workers. I felt sorry and did not know what to do. I heard the Police asking us to disperse, but as I was in the temple and as I am law-abiding, I did not run away.

Tsung Tuh San said: I was not at the meeting but at home, about a mile from the meeting place. Tsah Ts Woo is one of our masters. I was told that our teacher Tsah had been arrested. As he is our teacher we tried to save him. I then went over to the place but the fence was already pulled down.

The Magistrate: And was it your idea to cause a riot in order to bring about the release of Tsah Ts Woo?

Accused: I went to see Tsah and saw a big crowd. Fearing

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a riot, I tried to prevent rioting.

The Magistrate: And did you say that unless Tsah was released, you would kill the detectives?

Accused: No.

The Magistrate: Did you tell the workers to start rioting and to pull down the fence?

Accused: I went there late. The fence was already pulled down. There has been some misunderstanding over what I said. When the workers wanted to make a rush, I told them not to move and not to rush inside. They still wanted to rush in.

Dong Tuh Dah said: I was the first man to enter the station. On the 19th a man came to me with a letter signed "Labourer." It was addressed to coolies as well as to ~~labourers~~ ^{labourers}. It stated that as we were all Chinese we must sympathise and help the labourers, and that if I did not do so, my life would be in danger. I then called upon the manager of the mill and he told me not to pay any attention to the letter and asked me to attend the meeting to find out what the workers would do and to make a report to him. At 11.30 a.m. I was standing on a grave mound. There was a big crowd. The Chinese Police questioned me and asked me whether I was intimidating the workers. I said that I had been sent by the manager and told them everything. The Police then said I had better go and explain at the police station. I then went with him. I was in a room at the station and saw many of the workers break down the fence and the Police opened fire. I was in the station all the time. I tried to stop the people but could not do anything. After the trouble a number of persons were arrested. I was at the station all the time. The detectives can be questioned about this. My statement is the truth.

Called by the Magistrate, C.D.C. Zung Ming Tuh said: The accused was arrested at the same time as Tsah Ts Woo on the 19th.

The accused: I was not there. I do not Tsah Ts Woo.

The Magistrate: So that you were arrested and did not go to the Police station voluntarily? And you were holding meetings with Tsah.

Accused made no reply.

Dau Ah Mau said: I was at Ying Ziang Kong buying socks. I heard a noise and went outside the shop to see what it was and I was arrested. I saw foreign and Chinese Police arresting people.

Doo Van Yoong said: I was not present during the rioting but went there after the firing. I went to the temple where I was arrested. I did not hear the Police ask the people to disperse. I was not at the meeting.

Chang Hai Hwang said: I know nothing about the rioting. I went out to buy some food at 4.30 p.m. I saw a crowd. I went out to see what was the matter and I was arrested. I know nothing about the fence.

Lau Yoong Dien said: I was not present during the rioting. I was in the temple. buying sugar cane and was arrested. I was not present at the meeting. I know nothing about the fence.

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Tsang Ah San said: I was not present. I went there after 4 p.m. I received a letter. I cannot read it.

Tsang Tuh San fined \$100 or three months imprisonment and to put up a bond not to do this sort of thing again.

Kao Yu Dien fined \$80 or 70 days imprisonment and to put up a bond not to do this sort of thing again.

Sung Yoong Li and Dong Tuh Dah fined \$50 or 40 days imprisonment and each to put up a bond not to do this sort of thing again.

All the other accused fined \$5 each or five days imprisonment.

Laing Sung Kyi (梁双喜), 26, coolie, Doo Tah Yui (徐發賢) 29, coolie, and Wong Kyih Zung (王吉成) 25, coolie, were then brought into Court and charged as follows:-

For that they were concerned together on February 24, 1925, at Shanghai by means of threats and violence did attempt to prevent the mill workers of the Nagai Wata Kaisha Company No. 9 Mill situate at Markham Road from continuing their work which they had a legal right to do thereby interfering with the workers of the said company, contrary to Article 223 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

Det. Sergt. Andrews called, said:- On the morning of the 4th Chinese detectives arrested the three men. I questioned them. The first accused said he was a native of Chekiang and lived in Yang Woo Lee, and came out last year to work at the China-Japan Cotton Mill. At a meeting in Chapel, one Tsang Yoong Loong gave him a badge and told him to station himself in the vicinity of No. 9 mill and to stop labourers from going in. He admitted having attended meetings in Chapel on the first day of the strike.

The second accused said that he came here three years ago and was employed in a hemp factory on Robison Road, and afterwards he went to work in the No. 7 Mill. He received instructions from Wong Kyih Zung, the 3rd accused, to proceed to the mill to prevent labourers from going to work. He admitted the offence.

The third accused said he came here four years ago and worked in No. 5 Mill, and later went to the Doong Shing Mill. He denies the offence. However, he was overheard trying to intimidate three male workers. He says he does not know the second accused.

C.D.C. Zung Kwung Fung () called, said: I arrested the first accused. I was disguised and had a basket. Two women were ahead of me. The first and second accused stopped me and asked me where I was going. I told them I was going to the mill. They said, "You must not go to work. If you do you will be assaulted." I then arrested both men.

Chang Ah Nyi (張阿二), a detective employed at the mill,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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said: I arrested the third accused. He was preventing labourers from going to work. He was saying, "We are all Chinese and we must be of one mind. If you go to work you will be assaulted." He said this to about ten female workers. The women stopped going to the mill.

This was the case for the prosecution.

In answer to the Magistrate, the first accused, Laing Sung Myi, said: The badges were given to me by Chang Ying Loong. I cannot read. He told me to keep them on my person. How can I alone intimidate over 100 workers! I did not tell them not to go to work.

Doo Tah Yui, the second accused, said: I passed the night in Chapel. I did not tell the workers not to go to work. I was passing the place at the time. The mill had not opened yet.

Wong Kyih Zung, the third accused, said: I did not prevent anybody from going to work. I do not know why I was arrested. I was told that a strike was on. I have been four years with the Tung Shing Mill.

Mr. Covey, addressing the Court on behalf of the accused: said, "If the Court finds them guilty, I ask that they be dealt with as leniently as possible and to give them another chance."

Mr. Maitland: I have nothing to say to this.

Laing Sung Myi was fined \$20 or two weeks' imprisonment; and Doo Tah Yui and Wong Kyih Zung were fined \$10 each or one week's imprisonment.

The Court announced that it would sit at 9 a.m. sharp on Saturday, March 14, to hear the rest of the cases.

The Court then rose, the hour then being 7.45 p.m.

Your obedient servant,


Clerical Assistant.



DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai Municipal Police

6029
19/2/25

Shanghai, February 19 1925.

Sir,
The following is a revised list of the factories
affected by the strike together with the approximate
number of workers therein:-

	<u>Factories</u>	<u>Approximate number of workers.</u>
Nagai	12	15000
Japan-China	2	3300
Toyoda	3	3600
Dah Kong	2	3600
Yue Foong	2	3300
Dong Shing	1	2000
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 30800

Pay was issued at the mills of the Nagai Wata Kaisha
this morning at the following times:-

No.3 Mill	6.30 a.m. to 8 a.m.
4	5.00 " " 7 "
5,7,8,12	6.00 " " 9 "
9	6.00 " " 9 "
13 and 14	6.30 " " 7.30 a.m.

Your Obedient Servant,

[Handwritten signature]

D. G. I.

yr *101*
Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. CENTRAL

Station.

February

24

1925

REPORT ON Addresses and Persons under Suspicion in Connection

with Strike Supplied by Japanese Consulate.

Made by D. I. Givens

Forwarded by _____

Sir,

Enquiries show that No. 54 Pao Kong Lee (寶康里), Avenue Joffre, is occupied by a Korean who is employed as an inspector in the Shanghai Tramway Co.

The upstairs of No. 326 Paoshan Road near Wang Pang Jau (橫浜橋), is occupied by Tong Shun Lee (唐鍾礼), an employee of the Lithographic Department of the Commercial Press, and the ground floor by Tai Lai Fung (泰來丰) grocer's shop. This address was formerly occupied by Tung Fu Huh Tsoh Shae (同孚合作社) Co-operative Store. This concern went out of business about June 1923.

Efforts are being made to locate the females Yang Tsz Woo (楊子素) and Wong Ih Tsu (王乙).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. Givens

D. I.

D. C. I.

Summary Translation of the Regulations Governing Tung Fu Huh Tsoh Shae(同孚合作社) which existed during the years 1922-1923 no. 326-120 Paoshan Road, near Heng Pang Jiao, Chapel, and whose promoter named Tong Shun Lee (唐仲禮), a native of Quinsan and an employee in the Lithographic Department of the Commercial Press, Ltd(Works), aged about 35, still lives in the upstairs of that house, the downstairs room being occupied by a grocer's shop trading under the name Tai Lai Fung(泰來豐):

1. Aim: With a view to mutual assistance, this shop deals in provisions and sundry articles necessary for daily use at very reasonable prices, while its profits are equally divided among the shareholders.
2. Name: Tung Fu Huh Tsoh Shae(同孚合作社), Consumption Department.
3. Capital: Amount indefinite, but each share is sold at \$5.00.
4. Members: Any one desiring to subscribe may become a member and all are cordially welcomed.
5. Payment: Payment of shares may be either made at the time of purchase or in instalments within 6 months against receipt.
6. Fee for membership: \$1.00 from each member is collected as fee for membership, which will be utilized for buying furniture, etc.
7. Limit of shares: No member will be permitted to purchase more than 10 shares, or to have the right to more than one vote.
8. Interest: 8 per cent interest will be allowed on all shares.
9. Bonds: An order book will be issued to each member in which the amount of his shares will be entered and properly signed and chopped by the manager and the accountant in acknowledgment on a specified page.
10. Compass: The business is started in rice, firewood, beanoil,

salt, and such like things.

11. Bonus: Bonus will be equally divided among all purchasers.
12. Redemption: Under necessary circumstances, any member may apply for permission to sell his shares to the Society at face value, the fee for membership being retained.
13. Management: A general committee of 7 persons is organized to control the Society, who will further organize an Executive Department of 10 persons to transact business.
14. Dividend: Thirty per cent will be allotted to all purchasers who are members, 15 per cent to all purchasers who are non-members, 30% as sinking funds and the remaining 25% will be spent for the benefit of the public.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters Station.

February 27 1925

REPORT ON labour movements in Chapel

Made by Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by
Clerical Assistant

Sir,

Between 2 to 5 p.m. on February 26 about 700 cotton mill workers from Gordon and Pootoo Road districts called at the Western District Labour Club 西區勞資俱樂部 in the San Tsh Lee 三德里 alleyway behind the Ta Foong Cotton Mill Tae Tsz Wei 李子衛 Chapel when twenty cents was paid to each one able to present a mill work book. Owing to the large number of workers present, payment was made at three different addresses, viz in houses Nos. 1, 24 and 37 in the same alleyway. Three men were engaged at each of these places: one examining the books, another taking a record of the names and the third handing out the money. The recipients were told not to resume work notwithstanding the negotiations going on at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shao-liang

Clerical Assistant.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters

Station.

February 28

1925

REPORT ON Labour movements in Chapel

Made by Tan Shao-liang
Clerical Assistant.

Forwarded by

Director of Criminal Investigation

Sir,

I beg to report that at 1 p.m. February 27 two bobbed hair girl students, one of about 26 years of age and the other about 21 called at the Western District Labour Club, No. 24 San Teh Lee behind the Ta Foong Cotton Mill, Tae Tsz Wei Chapel, where about 100 cotton mill workers were gathered. They (the girl students) declared that the men arrested and taken into custody by the Chinese Police in connection with the strike would be released to-day (February 28) whilst those in the custody of the Settlement Police will be set at liberty the day after; they add that the family of each prisoner could obtain \$2.00 from them (the girl students) to buy food for them after their release. About ten persons representing themselves as members of the prisoners' families then received this gratuity. The girl students left at 2 p.m.

At 3 p.m. two men at No. 24 San Teh Lee commenced paying out 20 cents each to about 70 persons claiming to be workers of the Nikka Cotton Mill. They also distributed a circular (copy attached) which states "An agreement (? for the settlement of the strike) has been signed and labourers will resume work. ^{On Sunday March 1} ~~To-morrow~~ (?February 28) a mass meeting will be held at Pang Peh (Chapel) and all should come to listen to the conditions (of the agreement)."

At this stage a Sergeant and three Constables from the Chapel Police arrived on bicycles and warned the crowd

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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to disperse as meetings were prohibited but the men explained that they had simply called for money as they could not secure work at the Nikka Cotton Mills which were still closed. The Policemen took no further action and after securing a copy of the above mentioned circular they returned to the Station.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tam Shau King

Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

1.06020

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Police Headquarters Station.

March 2 1925

REPORT ON a mass meeting held in Chapei on March 1, 1925.

Made by Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by Director of Criminal Intelligence
Clerical assistant.

Sir,

At 3 p.m. on Sunday (March 1) a mass meeting of cotton mill workers was held on a piece of vacant ground in the rear of San Teh Lee 三德里 Tae Tsz Wei, Chapei when about 600 men and women were present.

The first speaker was Li Say Ching 李瑞清 representative of the Nikka Cotton Mill workers, who said that the meeting had been called to celebrate the victory of the workers and the signature by the Japanese of the agreement granting their demands. He thanked the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Police for assistance and cooperation rendered to the workers in effecting a settlement. He added that the workers of the Naisai, the Nikka, the Deng Shing and ^{the} Teyoda Cotton Mills have already formed an association of their own but they should combine to form a General Union and to establish a free school and hospital for workers who should contribute according to their means towards their maintenance.

Pae Tung Ling, Chairman of the Boone Road Street Union, was then elected President of the Cotton Mill Workers Federation. In the course of his address he said, "If the Japanese illtreat you the next time, you need not return the insult by starting a riot neither by assaulting the Japanese, but ^{you} they should simply go on strike which is the best method of resistance".

A bearded hair girl student of about 21 years of age

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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then addressed the workers stating that all men detained in the custody of the Chinese Police in connection with the strike had been released and that those in the custody of the Settlement Police would be liberated on March 10.

A photograph of the group was taken with Pae Tung Ling 潘冬林 in the centre.

Four banners each bearing the inscription of "The Nagai Cotton Mill", "The Nikka Cotton Mill", "The Dong Shing Cotton Mill", and "the Teyeda Cotton Mill" Associations were displayed at the meeting.

Throughout the meeting one police officer, four Constables and six soldiers were present to maintain order but made no attempt to suppress the meeting.

The attached ^{are} two circulars distributed at the meeting one dwelling on the terms of settlement and the other calling on the workers to obey the orders of the Workers Associations.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shuhing
Clerical Assistant

D.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters Station.

March 9 1925

REPORT ON meeting of mill workers at 39 San Teh Lee, Chapei.

Made by Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by
Clerical Assistant.

Sir,

Between 3.50 p.m. to 4.50 p.m. March 8, about fifty persons, some claiming themselves to be representatives of workers in Japanese cotton mills in the Pootoo and Gordon Road districts, held a secret meeting at 39 San Teh Lee 三德里 Tae Tsz Wei 谭子维 Chapei.

Liu Ho 刘华, Tsiang Vee Sung 蒋伏新 and one Zao 赵 agitators are reported to have informed the workers' representatives that in order to avoid Police intervention the circulation of pamphlets would be stopped and that propaganda work would be carried on by word of mouth amongst the workers.

When the meeting terminated three women were seen leaving the place and took the ferry to cross the Soochow Creek. They look like forewomen employed at the mills.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shao-liang
Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. Headquarters

Station.

March 10

1925

REPORT ON formation of the "Nagai" Cotton Mill Workers

Association at 39 San Teh Lee, Tae Tse Wei, Chapel.

Made by

Tan Shao-liang
Clerical Assistant.

Forwarded by

Sir,

The attached circular has been obtained from 39 San Teh Lee 三德里 in the rear of the Ta Foong Cotton Mill Tae Tse Wei, Chapel where a movement is on foot to bring about the formation of an Association of all workers employed in the Nagai Cotton Mills.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shao-liang

Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

Rough translation of the attached circular.

Regulations of the Association of Workers in the Nagai Cotton Mills.

Art. 1 NAME. Only workers of the above mills may participate in the formation of the above organisation.
Hence the name.

Art. 2. OBJECT. It will be the object of the Association to protect the privileges and rights of the workers.

Art. 3. MEMBERS. Workers of the above mills may be admitted as members.

Art. 4 DUTIES. The duties of the Association shall be:-
(a) to organise an "Insurance" against loss of employment.
(b) to organise an Employment agency.
(c) to form a Mutual aid association in case of death, wounding or illness.
(d) to establish a free hospital
(e) to open a free school for workers and their children.
(f) to establish a Mutual Cooperation bureau (?)
(g) to form a Club
(h) to open a Reading Room
(i) to deliver lectures
(j) to carry out anything that will prove beneficial to workers.

Art. 5 ORGANISATION. (a) Workers in each Department of the Mills shall elect a Committee of 3 to 5 persons or every 10 workers should elect one representative and ten representatives to form a Committee.

(3)

(b) Workers in each Mill should form a Mill Committee of 7 representatives from the Departmental Committees.

(c) The General Committee of this association shall be composed of nine members of the Committees of the Mills.

6. MEETINGS. Meetings, ordinary or extraordinary, shall be held by the workers of each Department and by the Committees.

Art. 7. ADMITTANCE FEE 10 coppers each.

MEMBERSHIP FEE 8 coppers: 10 cents: 20 cents per month according to the income of the workers. Children under 15 will pay the lowest fee.

Art. 8. Each member will be given a certificate.

Art. 9. Members committing the following offences shall be fined.

(a) Non observance of the Regulations.

(b) any action that tends to injure this Association.

(c) Failure to pay membership fee for 3 months.

Art. 10. These regulations shall be revised at a general meeting of members or of the Committees of the Mills.

6023
Feb. 27th 1925. 28/2/25

Pat' name. Y. Harada.
Sex & Age. Mascul.
Nationality. Japan.
Address. Toyoda Cotton Mill Co Shanghai.
Diagnosis at present.

- 1) Six infecting wounds of the head.
- 2) Erysipelas as the complication.

Prognosis. As the heart is seriously attacked by the fever from the complication, the recovering is nearly hopeless.

Dr. Y. Tongu

The Foo Ming Hospital
142 North Szechuen Rd.

6023
28/2/25

Feb. 27th 1925.

Pat' name Y. Harada
Sex & Age Mascul.
Nationality Japan
Address Toyoda Cotton Mill Co. Shanghai
Diagnosis at present

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Prognosis.

As the heart is seriously attacked by the fever from the complication, the recovering is nearly hopeless.

sd. Dr. Y. Tongu

The Foo Ming Hospital
142 North Szechuen Road.

6023

23/2/25

The Shanghai Nichi Nichi.

21/2/25.

It is reported that a number of workers of a certain mill have informed the management through the Chinese authorities, that they are anxious to resume work unconditionally as soon as possible. The mills, however, desire to wait till the dispute has been completely settled before resuming operations as they fear the agitators may cause trouble again when the latter find the hands at work in the mills.



Shanghai Municipal Police

6023
19/2/25

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, February 19 1925.

Sir,

The following are extracts from the Shanghai Nippo and the Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun of February 18, 1925:-

The Shanghai Nippo.

SUPPLY OF FUNDS FROM THE DAH HWO (大夏) COLLEGE
THROUGH COCOON DEALERS ASSOCIATION.

It is now known that the supporters of the present disturbance are Russian Communists. The Dah Hwo College which is an organ of the Russian Communists and controlled by Karakhan, has, it is said, supplied funds to the agitators to cover their expenses.

THE UNION OF SHANGHAI COTTON MILLS' TELEGRAPHS
TO MINISTER OF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is plain that the agitators in the present disturbance are the agents of Russian Communists. It is a serious matter that Russia has ignored the friendship between Japan and Russia which has lately been restored. We sincerely hope that our Government will negotiate with the Russians concerned and stop the disturbances.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, has sent a telegram couched in these terms to the Japanese Minister at Peking.

The Shanghai Nichi Nichi.

Osaka, February 18.

A conference was held at the Osaka Hotel to-day, and it was decided that Mr. Kita of the Nikka Boseki, Mr. Kodama of the Shanghai Boseki, Mr. Fukumoto of the Nihon Boseki, Mr. Takata of the Tokwa Boseki, Mr. Otani, of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, and a representative of the Union of Osaka Cotton Mills be sent to Tokyo.

The following resolution was also passed:-

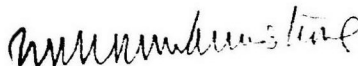
"We do not consider the present disturbance in the cotton mills in Shanghai as a common dispute between employers and workers. Recalcitrants and agitators who are not workmen, carrying weapons raided the mills and injured some Japanese. We believe that the disturbance cannot be settled in an ordinary way. The Government should negotiate with the Chinese Government for the arrest of the agitators and intimidators to settle the disturbance at once, and to take measures to secure compensation

(2)

for damages"


Dai Nihon Boseki
Nisshin Boseki
Toyo Boseki
Dako Boseki
Tokwa Boseki
Toyoda Boseki
Toa Seimae
Kanegafuchi Boseki
Nikkwa Boseki
Naigai Wata Kaisha
Nagasaki Boseki
Hanshu Boseki
Fuji Boseki, Shanghai Silk Filature.
Fukushima Boseki, Shanghai Boseki.

Your obedient servant,



D. C. I.

Commissioner of Police.




6023
19/2/23

Translation from the "Shanghai Nippo." February 18, 1925.

At ~~the~~ meeting of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, the following resolution was passed in connection with the strike of workers in the Japanese Mills:-

"Judging by the developments that have taken place in the strike amongst workers in the Japanese Cotton Mills in Shanghai, it is hardly believable that the present boycott has anything to do with ordinary labour problems. Persons other than workers, such as fiery rowdies etc. have been noticed rushing into factories tampering and causing serious damage to the machinery, whilst some have armed themselves with dangerous weapons and attacked Japanese with serious results.

"The affair cannot be settled by ordinary measures and therefore the Home Government should be requested to instruct the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest against the Chinese Government and to urge for the arrest of the agitators and to maintain a strict watch over them. The Chinese Government should also be approached for the payment of compensation to the satisfaction of the Japanese Government for all damage to property and person, and to bring about a prompt settlement of the unfortunate incident. The Japanese Government should be requested, if necessary, to act according to circumstances and with determination."



The Shanghai Nichi Nichi 19-2-25

6023
19/2/25

Osaka, February 18.

A conference was held at the Osaka Hotel to-day, and it was decided that Mr. Kita of the Nikka Boseki, Mr. Kodama of the Shanghai Boseki, Mr. Fukumoto of the Nihon ^B Boseki, Mr. Takata of the Tokwa Boseki, Mr. Otani, of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, and a representative of the Union of Osaka Cotton Mills be sent to Tokyo.

The following resolution was also passed :-

"We do not consider the present disturbance in the cotton mills in Shanghai as a common dispute between employers and workers. Recalcitrants and agitators who are not workmen, carrying weapons raided the mills and injured some Japanese. We believe that the disturbance can not be settled in an ordinary way. The Government should negotiate with the Chinese Government for the arrest of the agitators and intimidators to settle the disturbance at once, and to take measures to secure compensation for damages."

Dai Nihon Boseki

Nisshin Boseki

Toyo Boseki

Dako Boseki

Tokwa Boseki

Toyoda Boseki

Toa Seimae

Kanegafuchi Boseki

Nikkwa Boseki

Naigai Wata Kaisha

Nagasaki Boseki

Manshu Boseki

Fuji Boseki, Shanghai Silk Filature,

Fukushima Boseki, Shanghai Boseki.

Received by Mr. [illegible] at [illegible] 17/2/25

6023

17/2/25

Further to the repeated representations made to you relative to the activities of strike promoters on the Northern side of the Soochow Creek in Chinese territory West of Markham Road, I have the honour to bring to your notice that reports reaching me indicate that the demonstrations of agitators on February 16 were as bad if not worse than on any previous day. These reports show that on the afternoon of the date in question large pickets ~~numbers~~ of agitators carrying several inscribed flags assembled at the jetties on the Soochow Creek used by workers and scrutinized everybody that passed. The crowds appeared to be most active at the jetties opposite mill No. 9, No. 60 Markham Road, and at the landing leading near the Dah Foong Cotton Mill. The Municipal Police are convinced that this campaign of intimidation is largely responsible ^{the instigation of} for the strike, and hope that effective measures will be taken to bring it to an end. In this connection, the following list of names of persons known to be leaders in the agitation may be useful to you :

*I have the honour to be
Yours Obedient Servant,
(Sd) [illegible]*

*W. [illegible]
Chief of Shanghai Constabulary.
17 2 25*

List of Persons Suspected of Being Concerned in Promoting
Strike among Employees of Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills.

- 1, Lee Zung(李成), a Kuomintang agitator in charge of the Labourers' Club, situated at No. 1 San Teh Lee(三德里), Tan Tsz Wai(譚子灣), near Dah Foong Cotton Mill, Chapei
- 2, Sung Wei Liang(孫惠良), a follower of Li Chi Han(李吉漢) No. 1 San Teh Lee, Dan Tsz Wai, Chapei.
- 3, Koo Siu(顧修), a prominent member of the Chapei Citizens Society.
- 4, Liu Ih Tsing(劉一清), Shanghai Students' Union who presided at the meeting at the Jung Nyih Girls School, Chinese City, on February 15.
- 5, Tsha Ts Woo(蔡子華), a school teacher, native of Hunan who until February 13, 1925 resided at No. 603 Meichow Road (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station).
- 6, Tseu San Tsz(周三子), an employee of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station).
- 7, Tsang Tsz Siau(張芝樵), Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station)
- 8, Miss Liu Tsing Yang(劉清揚), Shanghai University.
- 9, Miss Yang Tsz Wo(楊子華), " "
- 10, Miss Jui(瞿), " "
- 11, Woo Kwong Tshing(吳光清), (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station)
- 12, Tai Siau Sien(戴孝先), (Warrant applied by Gordon Rd Station)
- 13, Tai Ling Sung(戴林生), (" " " " " ")

Shanghai Municipal Police.

G.I.D. Headquarters

Station.

February 26

1925

REPORT ON labour movements in Chapei.

Made by Tan Shao-liang

Clerical Assistant

Forwarded by

Director of Criminal Investigation

Sir,

I beg to report that between 2 to 4 p.m. February 25 about 200 mill strikers gathered near the Ta Foong Mill at Tae Tsz Wei, Chapei. The man Zau ^譚 was again present. He addressed them as follows:- "D'ont worry about your wages. You will be paid in big money if we succeed in settling the matter with the Japanese."

The attached circular was distributed by him amongst those who were present. It reads, in part, as follows:-

"The Japanese capitalists broke their promise yesterday when they told the mediators, the ^譚 Fu Yi Mill, that "they would not discuss terms until next Tuesday. "They have insulted us and they are not sincere. "This is because they are wealthy and can depend on "the running dogs, the Settlement and Chinese Police, "to suppress the strikers. We have neither money nor "influence. We depend only on our firm attitude. We "must take revenge if our movement fails. The day will "come when the Japanese capitalism will be overthrown."

At 4 p.m. a man from the Labour Union at San Teh Lee ^譚 Tae Tsz Wei ^譚 invited the strikers to go in and receive 20 cents each as an encouragement to carry on the strike. About 100 workers called and received payment, they being required to produced books issued by mills formerly employing them, as a sign of good faith. The man who paid them sat beside a table in the office of the Union. He

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

(2)

Made by

Forwarded by

He took a record of the names of those calling for the money. He is described as being of about 26 years of age, medium height, wearing a black cotton gown. He declared that he had obtained the money from a certain school.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shashing

Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

16605

O.I.D. Headquarters

February 26

5

labour movements in Chapei.

Tan Shao-liang
Clerical Assistant

Sir,

I beg to report that between 2 to 4 p.m. February 25 about 200 mill strikers gathered near the Ta Foong Mill at Tae Tsz Wei, Chapei. The man Zou was again present. He addressed them as follows:- "D'ont worry about your wages. You will be paid in big money if we succeed in settling the matter with the Japanese."

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At 4 p.m. a man from the Labour Union at San Teh Lee Tae Tsz Wei invited the strikers to go in and receive 20 cents each as an encouragement to carry on the strike. About 100 workers called and received payment, they being required to produced books issued by mills formerly employing them, as a sign of good faith. The man who paid them sat beside a table in the office of the Union. He

(2)

He took a record of the names of those calling for the money. He is described as being of about 28 years of age, medium height, wearing a black cotton gown. He declared that he had obtained the money from a certain school.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Tan Shohay
Clerical Assistant.

D.C.I.

(TRANSLATION)

February 26, 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to call your attention
to a circular which was distributed at a meeting of mill strikers
held at San Teh Lee behind the Ta Foong Cotton
Mill, Tae Tsz Wei Chapel, between 2 and 4 p.m.
February 25.

A copy is enclosed. It speaks for itself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the

Shanghai Woosung Constabulary.

逕啟者昨日午
後二時至四時
紗廠罷工之人在
南長腰子廣大
堂紗廠後面三
德里泥西之人俱
樂部南會并
散佈傳單痛
詆該捕房
目今該地用特
付第一份單呈
台覽印祈
查究為荷

查高宅

右啟
二月廿六日
松元警署啟

A. 10

(TRANSLATION)

February 26, 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to call your attention to a circular which was distributed at a meeting of mill strikers held at San Tsi Lee behind the Ta Fung Cotton Mill, The Tso Wei Chapel between 2 and 4 p.m. February 25.

A copy is enclosed. It speaks for itself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd) K.J. McEuen

Commissioner of Police

Chief of the

Shanghai Woosung Constabulary.

A 10

Rough translation of a circular distributed at
a meeting held at Tan Tsz Wei, Chapei
between 2 and 4 p.m. February 25, 1925.

"The Japanese capitalists broke their
promise yesterday when they told the mediators,
the Fu Yi Mill, that they would not discuss
terms until next Tuesday.

They have insulted us and they are not
sincere. This is because they are wealthy and
can depend on the running dogs, the Settlement
and Chinese Police to suppress the strikers.

We have neither money nor influence.

We depend only on our firm attitude.

We must take revenge if our movement fails.

The day will come when the Japanese capitalism
will be overthrown."

(TRANSLATION)

A 10

Shanghai, February 17, 1925.

Sir,

Further to the repeated representations made to you relative to the activities of strike promoters on the northern side of the Soochow Creek in Chinese territory, west of Markham Road, I have the honour to bring to your notice that reports reaching me indicate that the demonstration of agitators on February 16 were as bad if not worse than on any previous day. These reports show that on the afternoon of the date in quest on large pickets of agitators carrying several inscribed flags assembled at the jetties on the Soochow Creek used by workers and scrutinized everybody that passed. The crowds appeared to be most active at the jetties opposite Mill No. 9, No. 60 Markham Road, and at the landing leading near the Dan Foong Cotton Mill. The Municipal Police are convinced that this campaign of intimidation is largely responsible for the prolongation of the strike, and hope that effective measures will be taken to bring it to an end. In this connection, the following list of names of persons known to be leaders in the agitation may be useful to you:

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd) K.J. McEuen

Commissioner of Police

Chief of Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary.

A 10

List of persons suspected of being concerned in promoting strike among employees of the Naigai Wata Kaisha and other mills:-

- (1) Lee Zung, a Kuomintang agitator in charge of the Labourers' Club, situated at No. 1 San Teh Lee, Tan Tsz Wai, near Dah Foong Cotton Mill, Chapei.
- (2) Sung Liang Wei, a follower of Li Chi Han No. 1 San Teh Lee, Tan Tsz Wai, Chapei
- (3) Koo Siu, a prominent member of the Chapei Citizens Society.
- (4) Liu Ih Tsing, Shanghai Students Union who presided at the meeting at the Jung Nyih Girls School, Chinese City, on February 15.
- (5) Tsha Ts Woo, a school teacher, native of Hunan who until February 13, 1925 resided at No. 603 Meichow Road (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station)
- (6) Tser San Tsz, an employee of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station.
- (7) Tsang Tsz Siau, Dah Kong Cotton Mill (Warrant applied by UYangtszepoo Station)
- (8) Miss Liu Tsing Yang, Shanghai University
- (9) Miss Yang Tsz Wo, " "
- (10) Mis Jui
- (11) Woo Kwong Tshing, (Warrant applied by Yangtszepoo Station).
- (12) Tai Siau Sien, (Warrant applied by Gordon Rd. Station
- (13) Tai Ling Sung " " " " " "

Vangtze-poo

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepoo Station.

March 10th 1925.

REPORT ON Mixed Court Proceedings against 22 Persons

Arrested for Offences Arising out of the Recent Strike of Cotton Mill
Workers.
Made by D.S. Douglas Forwarded by Joseph Johnson

Sir,

I beg to report that at the Mixed Court on March 10th 1925, before Assessor Tajima and Magistrate Loh the 15 persons arrested for riot on Feb. 19th 1925, named, Tai Pau Dzung (戴宝成), Nyi Tsoong Yoong (嚴宗榮), Tau Ping Kau (許品高), Van Vong Yi (范鳳移), Kau Yui Dien (高雨田), Tsang Vung Kyung (張文金), Sung Yoong Si (沈榮泉), Kyau Yoong Ts (高雲主), Zung Tsoh San (陳竹山), Tong Tah Dai (董泰岱), Dau Ah Mau (陶阿毛), Doo Van Yoong (杜萬榮), Kong Hai Kwung (江海坤), Loh Yoong Dien (陸榮田), and Tsang Ah San (張阿三) were found guilty. Kau Yui Dien was fined \$80.00 or 70 days, and ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour. Zung Tsoh San was fined \$100.00 or 3 months, and ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour. Sung Yoong Si was fined \$50.00, or 40 days and ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour. The other 12 men were fined \$5.00 or 5 days.

Tsang Woo Zaung (張和尚) who was arrested on Feb. 14th, charged with being a ringleader in a strike was fined \$10.00 or one week. Tsah Ts Woo (蔡子華) who was arrested on Feb. 19th for acting as a ringleader in a strike was fined \$200.00 or 6 months, and ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour. Woo Sien Tsing (吳先清) who was arrested on Feb. 21st, for acting as a ringleader in a strike, was fined \$100.00 or 3 months and ordered to sign a personal bond for her future good behaviour. Tsang Ah San (張阿三) arrested on Feb. 24th and Yoh Foo Liang (顏甫良) arrested on

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

(2)

Feb. 27th charged with acting as ringleaders in a strike were both dismissed as we were unable to put forward sufficient evidence to prove the case.

Tsu Siau Dah (諸小大) and Si Kai Pau (孫開寶) who were arrested on Feb. 16th charged with intimidation, were also before the Court. The first named accused was fined \$20.00 or 2 weeks and the second named accused was dismissed owing to not having sufficient evidence.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared to prosecute for the Police and Mr. Covey defended in all cases.

Mr. Covey informed me that he had been informed that if Tsah Ts Woo was convicted, the cotton mill workers would again go on strike.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

P. S. The Chinese Authorities do not now wish to have the 15 men arrested in connection with the riot at Ying Ziang Kong (引翔港) on Feb. 19th 1925 handed back to them.

James Douglas

D. S.

90 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yan-tszepoo

Station.

February 19th 1925.

REPORT ON Following arrest of strike ringleader at
Ying Zieng Hong (31 租界)

Made by D. G. Douglas

Forwarded by Inspector Johnston

Sir,

I beg to report that at 2 p.m. Feb. 19th '25, accompanied by L.C. 64 W.T. Ware, and C.D.C.s 76 Ming Tuk and 80 Tuh Piao, I went to the Chinese Police Station at Ying Zieng Hong (31 租界), with a warrant for the arrest of four of the ringleaders of the cotton mill strikers in the Yangtze-poo district. At the said Police Station, arrangements had been made for three of the men named in the warrant to meet us there, but only one of them, named Tsha Ts Jo (唐子角), turned up.

The above party waited at the Station for some time before placing Tsha Ts Jo under arrest, and efforts were made to get the other persons named in the warrant to come to the Station, also, but none of them came.

About 1.45 p.m. Tsha Ts Jo was informed that there was a warrant for his arrest, and after being questioned by the Inspector in charge of Ying Zieng Hong Chinese Police Station, he was placed in the cells. Apparently, news of the arrest of Tsha Ts Jo reached a number of the strikers, who were at that time holding a meeting in a field near Tseu Ka Wei Village (周家围), which is about 1 li north of Ying Zieng Hong. At 3 p.m. about 700 strikers assembled outside the Police Station, and demanded the release of the arrested man.

The mob remained outside the fence in front of the Station, but on seeing Sergt. Ware and myself at the Station door, a number of them shouted that there were foreign

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(2)

detectives inside, and two of the ringleaders of the mob, named Zung Tsch San (陳竹山) and Hou Yuo Pien (高雨田) commenced inciting them to rush the police station and kill the foreign detectives. As soon as they had finished speaking, the mob broke down the bamboo fence and rushed at the station, and only after between 20 and 30 rounds had been fired over their heads by the Chinese police, they were driven back beyond the broken down fence. They took up a stand beyond the fence and kept up a fighting attitude, and the ringleaders went on above incited them to stand fast, and kill the Settlement detectives, when they came out of the station.

C.P.C. 159, who was in plain clothes off duty, was attracted to the scene by the shooting, and was called into the station, and given instructions to take the motor car and go to Yangtszepoo Station for assistance.

Inspector Johnston, D.C. Grabb and a squad of Sikhs arrived on the scene at 3.30 p.m., and co-operated with the Chinese Police. The mob were ordered to disperse by Inspector Johnston, or they would be fired on, but their ringleaders, named Zung Tsch San and Hou Yuo Pien told them not to move, they (the ringleaders) were arrested, and the Settlement squad of police charged the crowd, whilst the Chinese Police opened fire and fired volley after volley over their heads.

Whilst the Police were charging, 13 further arrests

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(3)

were made, and the Chinese Police kept on shooting over their heads until about 200 rounds had been fired.

The names etc. of the 15 men arrested during the riot follow:-

Vay Poh Ion (范凤仪), 26, mill coolie, native of Kompo.

Kong Hai Kwang (江海坤), 26, mill coolie, native of Kompo.

Jan Young Ts (喬雲王), 28, Japanese Interpreter, native of
Nanxiang.

Lung Young Zien (沈榮泉), 27, mill mechanic, native of Kompo

Tan Pau Dzung (譚寶成), 34 mill foreman, native of Kompo.

Hyui Ping Kan (許品高), 25, Japanese Interpreter, native of
Shanghai.

Kyien Tsoong Young (嚴宗榮), 26, Japanese Interpreter, native
of Kompo.

Zung Tsok San (陳竹山), 25, coolie, native of Shanghai.

Kau Yue Dien (高雨田), 35, coolie, native of Yangchow.

Tsoong Tsh Pan. 28, Japanese Interpreter, native of Ningpo.

Tsang Wung Ching (張文金), 27, foreman, native of Yangchow.

Sau Ah Mo (陶阿毛), 22, foreman, native of Pootung.

Loh Young Dien (陸榮田), 27, Japanese Interpreter, native of
Zaushing.

Then Wan Young (杜萬榮), 27, coolie, native of Yangchow.

Tsang Ah San (張阿三), 28, coolie, native of Kompo.

Shortly after 4 p.m. the Director of Criminal Intelligence and C.D.I. Cruickshank arrived on the scene and consulted with the Chinese Authorities, and it was decided

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(4)

that Tsha Ts Wo, who was arrested on warrant for being a ringleader of the strikers and the fifteen others arrested during the riot be handed over to the Shanghai Municipal Police to be dealt with. After a short trial by the Chinese Authorities, they were handed over and escorted to this Station and charged. Tsha Ts Wo was charged according to the warrant with acting as ringleader in a strike, while the other 15 men were charged with rioting.

They will be brought before the Mixed Court to-morrow (20-2-25), when a remand will be applied for.

As the Chinese Authorities also ^{wish} prefer to prefer charges against these men, they have requested that they be handed back to them after being dealt with in the settlement

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

1000-25
1000-25

10602

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtzepoo Station.

Feb. 22th 1925.

REPORT ON Labour Unrest in this District during the Month

of February 1925.

Made by D.S. Donlan.

Forwarded by

Inspector Johnson.

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith a report on the labour unrest in this district during the month of February 1925.

(1) Previous to the strike, which commenced in this district on Feb. 14th 1925, many of the workers used to meet at the Workers' School and Union at No. 603 Heichow Road. At this address, the workers used to meet for the supposed purpose of being taught to read and write. The only connection which the School and Union had with any other institution, is the fact that a female teacher of the school, named Woo Sien Tsai (吴先清), who took a leading part in the strike was previously employed at the King-shao Public School (甯绍公学), North Szechuen Road Extension, near Wang Poo Jau (横浜桥). Woo Sien Tsai was released on \$100.00 bail, which was put up by one Wang Sui Yui (汪雪源), the school master of the King-shao School.

A man named Zung Tsch San (陈世山), who is now in custody in connection with the strike, and who was previous to the strike, employed as a door keeper at No. 603 Heichow Road, by the Workers' School and Union, was according to information received, seen on a number of occasions taking a leading part among the strikers in the Western District, and it is believed that the Workers' School and Union at No. 603 Heichow Road was connected with the Nagai Wata Kaisha Workers' Union at Robinson Road.

(2) The origin of the dispute was at No 5 Mill of the Nagai Wata Kaisha in Pootoo Road District, but originated

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(2)

in this district at the Dah Hong Cotton Mill (大康纱厂), No. 2 Tengyueh Road.

(3) Only about ten per cent of the strikers in this district went on strike because of discontent and the remaining 90 per cent went on strike as the result of intimidation.

(4) Meetings of the strikers were held at Tsou Ma Wai (周家湾) village, about one li north of Ying Kiang Hong (应江红), C. O. L. on about seven occasions between February 14th and 22nd, and on one occasion, a riot occurred at Ying Kiang Hong, when a mob of about 700 attacked the Chinese Police Station on learning that their leader, named Tsou Tsung (蔡子平) was arrested by detectives of the S. M. P.

Many pamphlets and handbills were either distributed among the cotton mill workers, or were posted on walls etc., in the vicinity of the mills. This undoubtedly had the effect of prolonging the strike.

(5) On one occasion only three female students attended a meeting of the strikers, held at Tsou Ma Wai village, C. O. L. on Feb. 18th, but it is not known to which school they are connected. No information was obtained regarding any other part played by students in propaganda or other efforts to promote strike.

(6) We are not in possession of any evidence to prove that any of the strike agitators are connected with communist movement or other political party.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(5)

(7) The number of workers on strike at the Dah Kong Mill, No. 2 Yen-yueh Road was 500 males and 1,100 females, a total of 1,600. At the Yue Fong Mill, No. 98 East Yangtszepoo Road, the number was 540 males and 2,300 females, a total of 2,840.

(8) At the Dah Kong Mill, the trouble lasted 11 days, from Feb. 14th to 25th and at the Yue Fong Mill, the trouble lasted 8 days, from Feb. 18th. to 26th.

(9) As the strike became prolonged, the majority of the strikers seemed disposed to return to work.

(10) Police were posted at all mills to prevent damage being done by the strikers. The strikers were kept on the move and not allowed to hold meetings. All the leaders and agitators who could be located were arrested and charged and warrants were issued against those, whose names were known, but who could not be located. The action of the Police had the effect of preserving order in the Settlement, as no demonstrations of a disorderly nature occurred, with the exception of a riot at Ying Zien Kong, on the borders of the Settlement, which followed the arrest of the leader of the strikers, but the mob was dispersed and 16 arrests made.

(11) No damage was done to any buildings or machinery by the strikers.

(12) The financial loss by the Dah Kong Mill is estimated at \$25,000 and the financial loss of the Yue Fong Mill is estimated at \$13,000.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(4)

(13) During the strike, 21 males and 1 female were arrested. They were charged as follows:

Acting as a ringleader in a strike ----- 5

Intimidation ----- 2

Riot ----- 15

Total 22

Of the above number, 19 are employees of the two mills, which were effected by the strike, and the remaining 3 were connected with the Workers' School and Union at No. 603 Meichow Road.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D. S. 90

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepoo

Station.

Feb. 28th

1935

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this district.

Made by W. D. Lee

Forwarded by Inspector Johnson

Sir,

I beg to report that the Dah Kong Cotton Mill at No. 1 Yengyueh Road and the Yue Tung Cotton Mill (福丰纱厂) No. 98 East Yangtszepoo Road are now working quite peacefully, and practically all the workers have resumed work.

On Feb. 27th, information was received about one, Yui Foo Liang (郭南良), who is a cable foreman, employed at the Dah Kong Mill having been active in intimidating a number of workers at the quarters of the said mill, on the evening of Feb. 25th. According to our information, this man paid 20 cents to each worker, who promised not to resume work. At 4 p.m. Feb. 27th, Yui Foo Liang was located at his home in Yang Lu Chai (杨家宅) village off Pibang Road, and was arrested and charged with acting as a ringleader in a strike. He will be taken before the Mixed Court to-day (28/2/35).

At 1 p.m. Feb. 27th, a man named Tsou Ah Dou (周阿斗) was arrested by detectives whilst distributing pamphlets on Waichow Road. When questioned as to where he received the pamphlets, he stated that he had been requested by one Tsang Ts Siao (张至超), at No. 400 Thorburn Road to distribute them. Inquiries were made at the said address, but Tsang could not be located. Prior to the strike, Tsang Ts Siao was employed at the Dah Kong Mill and since the commencement of the strike, he is known to have taken a leading part in same, and a warrant for his arrest has been on file at this Station since Feb. 18th. Tsou Ah Dou was

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(2)

previously employed as a coolie at the Dah Hong Mill, but for the past four months, he has earned his living as a hawk and resides at Ying Liang Hong (引良巷). He was cautioned re distributing pamphlets and allowed to go.

A copy of the pamphlets found in possession of Tseu Ah Dou is herewith attached.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas
D. S.

D. C. I.

*Noted.
J.H.*

The agreement has been signed,

the workers have all resume work,

on the afternoon of Sunday, a meeting will be held
in the rear of the Workers' Union, Ying Zaing Hong.
We hope that all will attend the meeting.

The Deh Kong Cotton Mill Labourers'
Association.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yanitszepoo

Station.

Feb. 27th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.

Made by D. C. I.

Forwarded by Invest. Johnston

Sir,

I beg to report that at a meeting of foremen and women employed at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (大慶紗廠), No. 98 Nan Yangtszepoo Road, held in the Japanese Workers Recreation Room at Cherry Villa, East Yangtszepoo Road, which began at 9 a.m. Feb. 26th, it was decided that the workers return to work immediately.

For the night shift commencing at 6 p.m. Feb. 26th, only 450 workers put in an appearance, but 1,150 turned up for work on the day shift at 6 a.m. Feb. 27th at the Yue Fong Mill. At the Tai Fong Cotton Mill (大慶紗廠), No. 2 Tongyueh Road, 1,152 workers turned up for work the day shift at 6 a.m. Feb. 27th, and the management have decided to commence the night shift from to-morrow (27th/28th).

All the workers that turned up for work at 6 a.m. to-day at the Yue Fong Mill were given breakfast which was provided by the management.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

James Douglas

D. C. I.

D. C. I.

*Noted
M. W. H.
D. C. I.*

Memorandum.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To D. O. I.

STATION,

Shanghai, February 27, 1925.

Sir,

The encouragement given by Loh Dung ^{the worker} of the Yue Fong Cotton Mill not to resume was couched in rather ambiguous language. It proves that he behaved indiscreetly, but the evidence is not sufficient to sustain a charge.

It would be impossible to do much until the police get further evidence, but it is desirable in the meantime to keep a watch on Loh Dung (陸純).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Guinan

D. I.

1.0 6023

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepur Station.

Feb. 26th 1925.

REPORT ON Workers of the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (怡和棉廠)

No. 98 East Yangtszepur Road, failing to resume work.

Made by W.S. Douglas

Forwarded by Inspector Johnson

Sir,

With reference to the strike of cotton mill workers in this district, I beg to report that a comparatively small number of workers employed at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (怡和棉廠) returned to work on Feb. 25th and 26th after the said mill resumed work.

During the strike, the No. 1 Interpreter, employed at the Yue Fong Mill, named Loh Dung (羅東), has remained at work and has apparently given the mill manager to believe that he is assisting him to settle the strike, when on the other hand, he has been encouraging the workers not to resume work.

On Feb. 24th 1925, from 2 to 5.30 p.m. a meeting attended by 30 foremen and 120 women was held in the dining room at the said mill. The meeting was addressed by Loh Dung, who was present to represent the manager of the mill, and he encouraged the workers not to resume work until the persons arrested in connection with the strike had been released. Two Chinese detectives, who were instructed by me to attend the meeting heard Loh make a statement to that effect. A statement has been taken from both detectives who attended the meeting and are attached herewith.

At about 5.30 p.m. Feb. 25th '25, the Director of Criminal Intelligence and myself interviewed the manager of the Yue Fong Mill and informed him of what Loh Dung had said at the meeting and also that information

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(2)

had been received from many of the workers to the effect that Loh had encouraged them not to resume work. The manager stated that he did not think that Loh had anything to do with encouraging the workers not to resume work even after he had been told that we had sufficient evidence to support a charge against him (Loh), in court. As the manager was of the opinion that Loh was innocent of the accusations, made against him, he stated that he did not wish Loh to be arrested and that he would make inquiries and ascertain for himself if he had encouraged the workers to stay away from work.

Inspector Johnston and myself were to-day (26/2/25) instructed by the D. C. I. to see Loh Chung and warn him that the police were aware of the part he had taken in the strike, and that if he continued to encourage the workers to stay away from work, he would be arrested and charged. The manager of the mill was telephoned and was informed that Inspector Johnston and myself would ^{call} at the mill, and interview Loh at 11 a.m. 26/2/25, but at about 10 a.m. he (the manager) sent a messenger to the Station to inform us that he did not wish Loh to be interviewed on that date, as he thought the workers might take a wrong view of the matter and that it might make things worse. Consequently, the manager was informed that the police could not take responsibility for the workers staying away from the mill so long as Loh was permitted to mix ^{with} the workers.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(C)

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. C. I.

D. C. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of C.D.C. 67 Ng Zang Khe
native of _____ taken by me D. S. Douglas
at Y'poo Station on the Feb. 26th '25 and interpreted by Interpreter Kung

On Feb. 24th 1925, I was instructed by D. S. Douglas to go to the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕丰纱厂) at No. 98 East Yangtzepoo Road together with C.D.C. 107 Wong Kwe Yoong for the purpose of attending a meeting of the foremen and women employed at the mill, who held a meeting there at 2 p.m. on the said date. The meeting was addressed by one, Loh Dung (陆杜), who is employed as No. 1 Interpreter at the mill. He stated that he thought the workers were on strike in sympathy with the workers of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills. "But that the conditions of the Yue Fong Mill are quite good," he said, "Why don't you resume work? Is it because you want to wait until the Naigai Wata Kaisha Mills resume work? If you want an increase of wages, I will negotiate with the Japanese manager about it. Perhaps you only want to resume work after the release of those in custody in connection with the strike. I will talk to the Japanese manager and ask him to request the Police to release the men in custody, but I cannot guarantee their release. Those who demand the release of the men in custody before resuming work, stand up." All the workers stood up.

In the course of my inquiries in connection with the strike, I have heard many of the workers say that Loh Dung was responsible for the workers not returning to duty but I have been unable to get any of them to come forward and give evidence to this effect.

Signed Ng Zang Khe.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of C. D. C. 127 Wong Kwai Yung native of _____ taken by me D. S. Douglas at Y'poo Station on the Feb. 26th 1925 and interpreted by Interpreter Kung

On Feb. 26th 1925, I was instructed by D. S. Douglas to go to the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕豐棉廠) at No. 90 East Yangtszepoo Road together with C.D.C. 67 Ng Sang Khe for the purpose of attending a meeting of the foremen and women employed at the mill, who held a meeting there at 2 p.m. on the said date. This meeting was addressed by one, Loh Dung (洛東), who is employed as Mill Interpreter at the mill. He stated that he thought the workers were on strike in sympathy with the workers of the Haigai Wata Kaisha Mills. "But the conditions of the Yue Fong Mill are quite good," he said, "Why don't you resume work? Is it because you want to wait until the Haigai Wata Kaisha Mills resume work? If you want an increase of wages, I will negotiate with the Japanese manager about it. Perhaps you want to resume work after the release of those in custody in connection with the strike. I will talk to the Japanese manager and ask him to request the Police to release the men in custody, but I cannot guarantee their release. Those who demand the release of the men in custody before resuming work, stand up." All the workers stood up.

In the course of my inquiries in connection with the strike, I have heard many of the workers say that Loh Dung was responsible for the workers not returning to duty, but I have been unable to get any of them to come forward and give evidence to this effect.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 26th 1925

REPORT ON Enquiries made re 603 Leichow Road.

Made by D. S. Douglas.

Forwarded by Imp. Johnson.

Sir,

I beg to report that the landlord of premises No. 603 Leichow Road has been interviewed with a view to ascertaining who paid the rent for the said premises. It was learned that on Oct. 8th 1924, one Tsung Tsch Tsung (作成), a native of Hoken, who has now absconded and Tsha Ts'o (蔡子平), who is now in custody, went to the landlord's office and arranged for the renting of the premises. The rent was paid by Tsung Tsch Tsung, but has not been paid for last month.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas
D. S. 90

D. S. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yanitszepoo Station.

Feb. 26th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.

Made by B. S. Douglas

Forwarded by *[Signature]*

Sir,

I beg to report that at the Dah Kong (大康) Cotton Mill, No. 2 Tengyueh Road, 1,600 workers turned up for work at 6 a.m. this morning. In my report of Feb. 25th I stated that 1,200 workers turned up for work at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, but it was later ascertained that the number was 1,297. At the Yue Fong Cotton Mill, I reported that 228 workers turned up for work at 6 a.m. on the 25-2-25, but as the mill gates were kept open until 8 a.m. on that date, more workers turned up and the total reached 690. The workers who turned up at the Dah Kong Mill on Feb. 25th were the workers who were on day shift prior to the strike and as the manager of the mill decided not to work a night shift, he instructed the workers, who turned on Feb. 25th not to come to-day (26-2-25), but inform the workers who were on night shift prior to the strike to come to-day duty on that date. On the 26th Feb., 1,600 workers turned up for work, which represents about 90 percent of the total number on that shift. On Feb. 27th, it is intended that the work of both shifts will be resumed.

At 6 p.m. Feb. 25th, only 13¹² workers turned up for work on night shift at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill at No. 98 East Yangtszepoo Road and only 300¹⁷ turned up for work for the day shift at 6 a.m. Feb. 26th, but a meeting of the foremen is to be held at 9 a.m. to-day (26-2-26) and it is hoped that after this meeting all the workers will return to work on Feb. 27th. From information received, I have reason

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(3)

to believe that the No. 1 Interpreter employed at this mill named Lok (陸) is responsible for the remainder of the workers failing to return to duty and a report on this matter will be forwarded later.

Attached herewith is a handbill which was found posted on the wall of the Pak Hong Mill on Feb. 25th.

All mills in this district with the exception of the two above referred to are working quite peacefully.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D. S. 10

D. C. 1.

Noted.
J. H. H. H.

No. 14 The Strikers' Press Feb. 25th 1925.
Published by the Hagai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill Labourers Union.

Workers hold their righteousness.

Labourers' Organisations in other districts give help.

It has been half a month since we struck work. The news of the strike have spread throughout China. The labourers of other districts, on hearing the ill-treatment of the Japanese, sympathize with us and are willing to help us by raising funds, in order that we can gain success. The Hang Yih Ping La-
bourers' Association, the Chungchow National Railway Labourers' Association, the Sailors' Association, the Young Labourers' Association of Hangchow, and many other labourers organisations have either wired or sent letters to us, stating that they wish to do their best to help us. They are going to raise funds, which they will forward to us to support us in the strike. Fellow-workers! With the help of so many organisations, we ought to be more closely united and maintain to the end till we gain the victory.

We are not cheated by the Japanese.

The Japanese capitalists have apparently become embarrassed as we do not resume work, so they are going to entice us to work by stating that if we go to report for work, we shall receive our wages. Several workers went to report for work, but they found that they were cheated, as they were not paid. Now we have seen the trick, so nobody would go to the mills again.

Funds raised in Shanghai, to be distributed by
Workers' Union.

The Heng Fong and Foo Yih Cotton Mills have raised funds to support us. It is learned that money has already been received from them and is soon to be distributed to us by the Workers' Union. We shall not be short of money for several days to come, so we must not resume work until the signatures of the Japanese capitalists are obtained.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yanetszepoo

Station.

Feb. 26th

1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.

Made by D. C. Douglas.

Forwarded by Inspector Johnson.

Sir,

I beg to report that the two cotton mills in this district effected by the strike partially resume work this morning (25-2-26). At the San Hong (大康) Cotton Mill, at No. 2 Tanyueh Road 1200 workers turned up for work, but only 286 turned up for work at the Yue Fong (裕豐) Cotton Mill, at No. 98 East Yangtzepoo Road, but it is expected that a bigger number will turn up for work on Feb. 26th, as it is believed that news of the mill intending to resume work had not reached the out-lying districts, where many of the workers reside.

On Feb. 24th, the managers of both the above mentioned mills received letters, both of which are attached to this report.

At about 9 p.m. Feb. 24th, information was received at this Station about one Tsing An San (張阿三), a coolie, employed at the San Hong Mill having been active in intimidating workers of that mill. This man was arrested at the mill quarters and has been charged with being a leader in a strike. He will be taken before the Mixed Court to-day (25-2-26) and a remand for the Japanese Assessor applied for.

Every effort is being made ^{to} trace and arrest all agitators and precautions are being taken to prevent picketing by the strikers.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D. C.

Holed
D. C. I.

To the Manager,

Dah Kong Cotton Mill.

Sir,

Since the commencement of the strike, no settlement has as yet been reached between both parties. We learn from the workers of various departments, that the management, not only reject their demands, but bribe the Police of both the Settlement and Chinese territories, so their grievance cannot be redressed. They have decided to damage the machines in the mill, as soon as they resume work.

We, on hearing this, have to inform you of what they are to do. If you open your mill before a settlement is reached, and have your machines destroyed, we would take no responsibility for this.

The heads of various departments of the mill.

To the Manager, and Gentlemen concerned,
Yue Long Cotton Mill.

Sirs,

It has been ten days since the strike began on the 14th inst, but no settlement has as yet been reached between both parties. We learn from the workers of various departments that the management, not only reject their demands, but bribe the Police of both the Settlement and Chinese territories, so their grievance cannot be redressed. They have decided to damage the machines in the mill, as soon as they resume work.

We, on hearing this, have to inform you of what they are to do. If you open your mill before a settlement is reached, and have your machines destroyed, we would take no responsibility for this.

The heads of various departments of Nos. 1 and 2 mills.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yan Tsze, No.

Station.

Date 14th 1925.

REPORT ON List of persons connected with the Great Hill

Strike.

Made by D. L. Douglas

Forwarded by Inspector, Johnson,

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith a list of persons, connected with the cotton mill strike.

(A) Persons arrested and waiting trial in connection with the strike.

(1) Tseng Woo Zang (張和尚), 23, native of Hsienyang (崇明), mill worker, employed at Dah Hong Cotton Mill and resides at

Luh Ka Lai (陸家宅), near Ying Kiang Hong (引陽港).

(2) Kuo Siao Dah (顧小大), 30, native of Chingkiang (鎮江), mill worker, employed at the Dah Hong Mill and resides at Dah Hong Mill quarters at Waichow Road.

(3) Si Han Lai (傅同安), 18, native of Hsiao, employed as mill worker at the Dah Hong Cotton Mill and resides at the Mill quarters at Waichow Road.

(4) Kuo Tsu Wo (顧子華), 23, native of Hsiao, came to Shanghai about 4 months ago, and was employed with the Workers School and Union at No. 603 Waichow Road, as a clerk and teacher. After the commencement of the strike, he removed to Tsou Ka Wei (國家灣) Village, C.C.L. where he lived at the strikers' headquarters.

(5) Zung Hsi San (鍾玉山), 20, native of Chihli, was previously a mill worker, but lost his leg in an accident at the Great China Mill (大中華紗廠) 4 years ago, after which he earned his living as a baker. On December 20th 1924, he received an appointment as a door keeper at the Workers School and Union at 603 Waichow Road and after the commencement of the strike, he removed to Tsou Ka Wei (國家灣) Village C.C.L. where he

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(2)

live at the officers headquarters.

(6) Van Fon Lyien (萬鳳儀), 26, native of Tientsin (台 州), employed as a coolie at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕 丰 纱 厂), and lives at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(7) Kuo Yuo Lien (高雨田), 36, native of Yangchow (楊 州), employed as a coolie at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill and lives at the mill quarters at Yangtsze Road.

(8) Chang Ah San (張阿三), 28, native of Hong, employed as an overseer at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕 丰 纱 厂) and lives at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(9) Han Hai Fung (江海坤), 22, native of Fung, employed as a coolie at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill and lives at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(10) Lung Kwong Lien (沈榮泉), 27, native of Hong, employed as a foreman at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at Li & Tsung Li (留 春 里) Alleyway, West Yangtsze Road.

(11) Loo Van Yung (杜嘉榮), 27, native of Yangchow, employed as a coolie at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(12) Tsang Kung Ching (張文金), 27, native of Yangchow, employed as foreman at the Yue Fong Mill and resides in a country house off Lingling Road.

(13) Loh Kwong Lien (陸榮田), 27, native of Zamsing (紹 興), employed as a clerk at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(14) Nyui Ling Hui (許品高), 26, native of Shanghai, employed

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

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(3)

as a Japanese interpreter at the Dai Hong Mill and resides at the mill quarters.

(16) Jau Yeong Sze (喬雲芝), 28, native of Hankow, employed as Japanese interpreter at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(17) Tong Tsh Dai (童泰岱), 28, native of Ningpo, employed as Japanese interpreter at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters.

(18) Ngi Tsong Ying (嚴宗榮), 28, native of Ningpo, employed as a Japanese interpreter at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(19) Tan Lau Hong (戴宇成), 34, native of Hongkong, employed as a foreman at the Yue Fong Mill and resides at the mill quarters at Lingling Road.

(20) Woo Sien Tsing (吳先清), 22, native of Chokiang, came to Shanghai in the 25th moon 1924 and was employed at the Ling-shao Public School (露邵公學), 11. Brochuon Road, near Wung San Jao, for 2 months and then got a post as a teacher with the Workers School and Union at the Leichow Road. After the commencement of the strike, she removed to the headquarters of the strikers at the Tsou Tsu Dai (周家德) Village, near Ying Ziang Road.

(B) Persons wanted on Mixed Courts Warrants for offences arising out of the strike.

(1) Tseng Ts Siao (張子小) 24, native of Hupeh, was employed at the Dai Hong Mill as a mechanic and lived at the mill quar-

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(4)

ters at Pingyang Road.

(1) ⁽¹³⁾ Tsou San Ts. 子, native of Hongko, was employed as a coolie at the Bah Kong Mill and lived at mill quarters at Pingyang Road.

(2) Tan San Yue (桃北女), a native of Shanghai, was in charge of the Workers School and Union at 608 Heichow Road, prior to November 1924. (as believed to be at Pingyang).

(4) Li Min Tsang (李三托), an employee of the Workers School and Union at 608 Heichow Road, and lived at 337 Ping Yang Li (秉興里), Heichow Road. Present whereabouts unknown.

(5) Chen Ching Tsang (同慶昌), believed to be an employee of the Yui Kong Mill. He lived at 63 Heichow Road, and acted as messenger to the Workers School and Union.

(C) List of persons suspected of being concerned in the strike.

Since the arrest on Feb. 18th of ten persons under (A), and the subsequent arrest of a female on Feb. 21st the strikers have been without leaders and have held no meetings, so we are therefore unable to give particulars of any persons who come under the heading (C).

(D) Remarks showing evidence against these parties.

Under the heading (A), No.1 was arrested when distributing pamphlets. Nos. 2 and 3 were arrested in the act of intimidating a number of workers. No.4 and No.20 who were both teachers at the Workers School and Union,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(5)

addressed many meetings of the strikers. The remaining 10 under the heading (A) were arrested during the riot at Ying Kiang Road, which followed the arrest of No. 4. Under the heading (B), information has been received against them from the persons now in custody.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D. S. O.

D. O. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

4995
24/2/25.
Station.

Yan-tszu-cho

Feb. 24th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Series of Shut on Mill Workers in 2. 3. District.

Made by D. G. I.

Forwarded by Inspector Johnson.

Sir,

I beg to report that all the shut on Mills in this district are working peacefully with the exception of the Dai Hong Cotton Mill, situated at Park Teng-tan Road, and the Yui Hong Cotton Mill (裕丰纱厂), situated at the West Yang-tse-poo Road. Both these Mills are still closed down, but it has been decided by the management of the said Mills to open the Mills on the morning of Wed. 26th, and notices to that effect have been posted outside the Mills.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas.

D. G. I.

D. G. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6034
25/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

February 23rd. 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of cotton mill workers in this district.

Made by D.S. Douglas Forwarded by *Wmpt Johnston*.

Sir,

I beg to report that the Dah Kong (大康) Cotton Mill, situated at No. 2 Tengyueh Road, and the Yue Fong (裕丰) Cotton Mill, situated at No. 98 Yangtszepoo Road, are still closed. It was arranged yesterday morning (22-2-25), to post notices at both these mills informing the workers that the mills would open at 6 a.m. Feb. 23rd, but later in the day, the managers of both these mills held a consultation and decided not to open the mills for a few more days.

No meetings were held by the strikers on Feb. 22nd, and the district is more quiet and all the mills, with the exception of the two above mentioned, are working quite peacefully.

Attached herewith are copies of pamphlets which were seized at the strikers headquarters at Tseu Kai Wai (德記) Village on Feb. 20th.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D.S. 90

D. C. I.

4634
23/2/25

More than sixty local organizations have formed a Strike Support Society, calling all the Chinese to help us. We ought to be more unanimous than before. Whoever goes to work is a betrayer of the nation.

6034
13/1/25

Fellow-workers! We work in the Japanese owned Mills. The Japanese look upon us as cows and horses. They beat or swear at us as they like. We are all Chinese, when we are illtreated by the Japanese, it is not only the disgrace of us workers, but also that of the 400,000,000 people of the nation. Fellow workers! We ought to be of one mind and protest against the cruelty of the Japanese. We have been acting as cows and horses, but hereafter, we shall act as man, in order to save the face of us workers, as well as the prestige of all the Chinese. The Chinese employees of the 11 mills of Maigai Wata Haisha, have all gone on strike, followed by those of the China Japan Mills and Toyoda Mills. They are doing the right. Fellow worker! We shall be all of one mind and unite to protest against the illtreatment of the Japanese. We shall listen to what the Labourers' Association says, and when we take the instructions of the Association, we are of the same mind and can gain our last victory.

The Dah Hong Cotton Mill Labour
Association.

6034

23/2/25

Fellow workers! Yesterday, on the request of the Japanese, foreign Police arrested some of our friends. Foreign Police were firing in the Chinese territory. China is really a 'dead nation'. The Native Police, threatened and forced by the Japanese, could not but arrest us for them. Now, all the Chinese in Shanghai have arisen in a protest against the Japanese, and all the people in the country are going to help us. So we ought to be more closely united and maintain firmly to the end, then our victory is certain. Whoever goes to work first is a surrenderer to the Japanese and a seller of the country.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtszepoo

Station.

Feb. 21st 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.

Made by G. J. Douglas

Forwarded by *Inst. Johnson*

Sir,

I beg to report that since the arrest of a number of the cotton mill strike leaders in this district on Feb. 19th 1925, the strikers have not been so active. An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Tseu Ka Tai (周家湾) Village north of Ying Siang Kong (引翔港), at 2 p.m. on Feb. 20th 1925, but as the Chinese Police were on the scene prior to that time no meeting was held. This meeting was to have been addressed by Woo Sien Tsing (吴先清), a female teacher, who was previously attached to the Workers' School and Union at No. 600 Meekow Road.

On the evening of Feb. 20th, efforts were made by detectives attached to this Station to locate and arrest Woo Sien Tsing, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, but she could not be located. It was learned by detectives who made inquiries that Woo Sien Tsing had been assaulted by a number of the strikers, which shows that the strikers are losing faith in their leaders. Efforts are still being made to locate this woman as well as other strike leaders, whose names are known to us.

The Dah Kong Cotton Mill (大康纱厂) situated at No. 2 Tengyueh Road still remains closed and at the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕丰纱厂), situated at No. 98 East Yangtszepoo Road, only about 200 turned up for the night shift at 6 p.m. on Feb. 20th and a like number turned up for day shift at 6 a.m. Feb. 21st. All the other mills in the district are working quite peacefully.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(2)

It has been ascertained that the offices of the strikers at the Tseu Ka Wai Village are now closed. The Chinese Police searched the premises and removed all papers connected with the strike and one copy of each papers seized is now in our possession and are at present being translated.

From the men at present in custody at this Station, in connection with the strike, the names of other men have been mentioned by them as being ringleaders. These are Tseu Ching Tsang (周慶昌), Yau Zau Yue (姚兆女) and Li Lin Tsung, for whose arrest, a warrant has been applied for.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

D. S. 90

S. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6030
20/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 20th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of cotton mill workers in this District.

Made by S. S. Douglas.

Forwarded by James Johnston.

Sir,

I beg to report that the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (大康紗廠), situated at No. 2 Tengyueh Road is still closed down. The Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕丰紗廠) situated at No. 98 East Yangtszepoo Road has not yet been able to resume work, as only 250 employees turned up for work, for the night shift at 8 p.m. on Feb. 19th, and only 250 turned up for work at 8 a.m. on Feb. 20th. All the pay books of those who appeared for work were chopped and they were allowed to go home, as on Feb. 18th.

All the other mills in this district are working smoothly.

Attached herewith is a copy with translation of a pamphlet distributed amongst the Yue Fong Mill strikers, which pamphlet contains their demands.

On the afternoon of Feb. 19th, a riot occurred at Ying Ziang Hong, when one of the strike ringleaders was arrested and their matter is dealt with in a separate report.

It has been ascertained from Chinese Authorities at Ying Ziang Hong that they have received instructions from their headquarters to allow no strike meetings in their district.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

James Douglas

S. S. 90

S. C. I.

6030

20/2/25

We work in the Japanese Mills and are in great distress. Every day we work for 12 hours, during which period we have no time for rest. Formerly, we had half an hour's time for tiffin, but now we have only fifteen minutes. Night work is more hard than day work. After one week's night work, our faces turn sallow and become swollen. We work so hard for them through the year and make for them profits, amounting to several hundreds of million dollars. But the Japanese are so hard-hearted, that our wages are not even sufficient for our necessary expenses, owing to the daily increase in the value of things. Our wages are not increased. The young and old are waiting at home for food, but our wages are ^{not} enough for it. How poor we are! That is more oppressive in the assault committed by the Japanese without reason. The Japanese supervisors backed by the authorities given them by the Japanese proprietors, treat us as though we were oxen and horses. We are badly assaulted when we make the slightest mistake, and they swear at us, saying 'slaves' etc. Sometimes, workers are so seriously hurt by them about the head that blood flows from it, but they are sent to the Police Station to be imprisoned. If somebody protests against ~~against~~ this, he is to be dismissed. Despite our insufficient wages, the Japanese take many occasions to decrease them. If we make a slight mistake, we shall be heavily fined. Formerly, our wages were distributed every two weeks, but now it is prolonged to 3 or 4 weeks. We live on our wages, but the Japanese put them in the bank for interest. The ill-treatments of Japanese are numerous. Formerly, those on day shift were rewarded \$1.00, and those on night shift, \$1.30, if they did not once fail to be present for work between the times of distributing wages. They did this in order to make us work without interruption. But in fact, we deserved our rewards for our hard work. They were only inveigling our ignorant workers by calling them 'rewards'. Now, the rewards have been reduced to

(1)

50 cents. But our wages are still lower. The Japanese capitalists are really very rich. I have presented them up to the utmost. Now, what the Wei Poong Cotton Mill, Tai Wai Spinning & Weaving Co., United Asia Mills, Tai Wai Cotton Mills and Hong Kong Cotton Mill, have all got to do, we must do the same for our own advantage.

The following are our demands:

1. No insult to our workers.
2. The workers' wages will be increased, their wages will not be decreased.
3. The workers are to be treated with respect.
4. Towards end of the month, the wages of male and female workers are to be paid and not distributed.
5. The workers are to stop working for a day.
6. To elect the four Japanese as foremen (伊藤), (孫田), (奇家), (植田).
7. The workers are to be treated with respect, and the wages are to be paid.
8. All pay of the workers.

Finally we hope the Japanese illtreat us, they are illtreat the nation of China. We hope that all the Chinese will help us in order to hold the national prestige of China.

The whole body of employees of the Wei Poong Cotton Mill, numbering more than 4000.

Shanghai Municipal Police.AD29
19/2/25

Yangtze Road

Station.

February 19th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike of Cotton Mill Workers in this District.Made by S. S. DouglasForwarded by Inspector John W.

Sir,

Further to the reports already forwarded on the strike of cotton mill workers in this district, which commenced on February 14th. I beg to report that the Tai Fong Cotton Mill (大康紗廠), situated at No. 2 Tanyach Road is still closed.

At the Yue Fong Cotton Mill (裕丰紗廠) situated at No. 30 East Yangtze Road, where 2,920 male and female workers are employed, only 600 workers turned up for work on the day shift, commencing at 6 a.m. February 18th, and only 150 turned up for work on the night shift, commencing at 6 p.m. February 18th. As this was not a sufficient number to carry on the working of the mill, the management decided to chop the pay books of the workers, who attended with a view to paying them a percentage of their wages.

On Feb. 18th, only 334 workers turned up for work on the day shift, and the management adopted the same procedure as on Feb. 18th, chopping the books of the workers who attended and allowed them to go home. This means that no work has been done at the Yue Fong Mill since the morning of Feb. 18th.

On Feb. 19th, at 6 a.m. when the shift was going on duty at the Tsong Wo Cotton Mill (東華紗廠), situated at No. 37 Ward Road, where 2,900 male and female workers are employed, 140 workers failed to turn up for work, but as they have a sufficient number to perform the duties, work was carried on as usual. At 6.45 a.m., the manager sent a message to the workers who failed to turn up, requesting them to

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

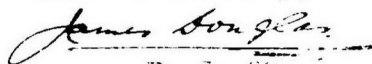
(2)

return to work, which they did, and now every thing is quiet.

No information was obtained regarding the holding of any meetings of strikers, either inside or outside the Settlement, on Feb. 18th, and there were no demonstrations ~~by~~ the strikers.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,



D. S. 30

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6027
18/2/25

Yangtsi area Station.

Feb. 18th. 1925

Further **REPORT ON** Strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, No. 2 Hengyueh Road

Made by D. Grubb.

Forwarded by Joseph Johnson.

Sir,

I beg to report that the manager of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill has closed the Mill down until the strike is settled, and a notice to this effect was posted outside on Feb. 17th. 1925

At 6 a.m. Feb. 18th. about 200 employees, on day shift, of the Yue Foong (裕豐) Cotton Mill, No. 92 H. Hantakow Road went on strike, giving as their reason that their pay was too small. Another 200 employees also on day shift have carried on work as usual. In all there are about 300 workers employed in the Yue Foong Mill, 1000 of which are women.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. Grubb
D. G.

WJ
D. G. J.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6026
18/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

February 17th 1925.

Further **REPORT ON** Strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, No. 2 Tengyueh Road.

Made by D. S. Grubb

Forwarded by Inspector Johnston

Sir,

I beg to report with reference to the Strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill.

Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Feb. 16th '25, about 1000 male and female strikers attended a meeting at Tseu Ka Wan (唐家灣), about one li north of Ying Ziang Kong C.O.L. The strikers were addressed by Tsha Ts Wo (蔡芝梧), School-teacher, and Woo Sien Tsing (吳先清), female school-teacher, who stated to them that all their demands (attached to report of Feb. 14th) had been granted with the exception of Nos. four and five. The strikers also demanded that those arrested by the Police be released and full pay for the period on Strike for all. Two of the strikers Tsang Ts Siao (張是巢), and Tseu San Ts (周三子) also made speeches at the Meeting.

At 5 p.m. Feb. 16th, two strikers, Tseu Siao Dah (諸小大) and Si Ka Pau (徐開寶), were arrested while intimidating about 300 Dah Kong Mill employees at the Mill Quarters on Pingliang Road. These men with about thirty others, were preventing the employees from going to work under threats of assault. They have been charged with intimidation.

At 6 p.m. Feb. 16th, about 120 employees, and at 6 a.m. Feb. 17th, about 300 employees, reported for work at the Dah Kong Mill, but were not allowed to start.

Reports have been received from all the Japanese Mills in the District, expecting the Strike to spread, but work is still being carried on as usual.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

(2)

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. G. Webb

L. S.

DCI

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6222
16/2/25

Yangtszepoo Station.

Feb. 16th. 1925

Further **REPORT ON** strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, HoL Tengyueh Road.

Made by D. S. Grubb.

Forwarded by *Inapt. Johnson*

Sir,

I beg to report that during Feb. 15th. no trouble was caused by the strikers of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, nor no meetings took place inside the settlement in the Yangtszepoo district.

Between 2 and 3 p.m. Feb. 15th., about 300 strikers, both male and female, assembled on a vacant piece of land about one li north of Ying Ziang Kong (引翔港), C. T. D. for the purpose of discussing opening negotiations with the Japanese manager of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, but they were dispersed by Police attached to Ying Ziang Kong Native Police Station. The names of the two principal agitators were ascertained as Tsha Ts Wo (蔡子華), School teacher, Native of Honan, who until Feb. 15th. 1925, resided at No. 623 Hsiehchow Road, and Tsau San Ts (周三子), an employee of the Dah Kong Mill. Three female students were also present.

Several strikers, including one Tsang Ts Siao (張子小), of the Dah Kong Mill, attended a meeting at 11 p.m. Feb. 15th. at Poong San (嵩山路) Road in Frenchtown, where the sign board on the roadway was marked Lau Koong We (勞工會).

At 6 p.m. Feb. 15th. over 300 employees, and 6 a.m. Feb. 16th. about 750 employees, mostly females, entered the Dah Kong Mill with the intention of working, but as this was an insufficient number they were turned out and the manager agreed to pay them a certain percentage of their pay.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

W
D. C. I.

A. Grubb
D. S.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

6021
11/2/25

Yangtze River Station.

Feb. 14th, 1925

Addendum **REPORT ON** Strike at the Dah Kong Cotton Mill.

Made by D. S. Grubb.

Forwarded by Insp. Johnston.

Sir,

At 6, P. M. on the 14th. February 1925 about 700 night shift employees of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, entered the Mill with the intention of working, but as this was an insufficient number, the Japanese manager decided not to start the machinery, and agreed to pay the 700 employees at least half pay and they left satisfied.

There has been no trouble nor demonstration at the Mill and no outward signs of intimidation so far.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. Grubb
D. S.

mt

D. C. I.

Chinese ought to hold the righteousness of Chinese. Workers must hold the righteousness of workers. All of the same mind, protest against the Japanese. All of the same mind, protest ^{against} the capitalists. The Labourers' Association is to be obeyed, the rumours of capitalists are not to be listened to. When the Labourers' Association is obeyed and all of the same mind, the strike must have a successful result. The successful result is the increase of wages and every day we are on strike is to be paid for. If we are not of the same mind, then we all lose face. All of the same mind, protest against the Japanese. All of the same mind, protest against the capitalists.

6021
16/2/25

We have been working for the Dah Kong Cotton Mill for many years, and profits, amounting to several thousand of millions of dollars, have been made by us to the Japanese capitalists. We workers are in great distress, as we have to work more than 12 hours a day. The money we earn is not sufficient for us to buy food and other necessary expenses. But the Japanese treat us as though we were not of mankind. They give us blows or dismiss us as they like, and care little about the existence of our lives. The oppressive action on the part of the Japanese is that the time for work has been lengthened several times, but our wages remain still the same. Formerly, one worker took charge of one machine, later, he looked after two machines, but now, three machines are taken in charge by one. Fellow workers! Our wages are so small and our work is so hard, we are in fact slaves of the Japanese, with no difference to oxen and horses. The Japanese have pressed upon us to the utmost, and the only thing for us to do now is to be all of one mind and go on strike in order to protest against the cruelty of the Japanese. The following articles are demanded for approval.

1. Not to decrease the wages.
 2. Not to dismiss any workers without sufficient reason.
 3. No assault inflicted on workers.
 4. Wages are to be paid as a means of punishment.
 5. A 10% increase in wages.
 6. To dismiss any worker who is not to be reasonable.
 7. When wages are not to be paid.
 8. To dismiss any worker who is not to be reasonable.
- Mill, such as...

be boiled.

The above are our necessary demands and our aims must be reached. Fellow workers! More than 20,000 employees of the Maigai Wata Kaisha have gone on strike as a result of the illtreatment on the part of the Japanese capitalists.

Dah Kong is the Mill, who treat the Chinese employees the most cruelly of all the Japanese Mills. We ought to be all of the same mind in opposition to their cruelty. Protest against the illtreatment of the Japanese to gain the last victory!

The whole body of the workers of the
Dah Kong Cotton Mill.

4020
16/2/25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Yangtszepoo Station February 14th 1925.

Strike commenced 6 am. Feb. 14th.

Time and date reported 4 pm. Feb. 15th Time and date I.O. informed 4.48 pm. Feb. 13th and 8.30 am. Feb. 14th.

By whom reported Y. Takahashi, Manager of the undermentioned Mill

Trade or profession of strikers Millworkers

Number of strikers 3600 Male 500 Female 3000 Apprentices 100

Employer's name, address and business Dah Kong Cotton Spinning Co.,
No. 2 Tengyueh Road.

Union to which strikers belong Koong Nyung Tsing Tuh We (工人進德會).

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Apparently partly in sympathy with strikers in Gordon Road district, and an increase of pay and better conditions in the Mill.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence About Feb. 11th 1925.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike Nil

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Nil. The Manager of the Mill has not been approached by representatives of the Strikers.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Tsang Ts Siao (張芝樵), address unknown, Tsha Ts Wo (蔡子華), School Teacher, 603 Meichow Road.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration may possibly be an element of anti-Japanese feeling.

Meeting places of strikers Tseu Ka Wan (周家灣), O.O.L.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike One

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike One pamphlet relating to demands of Strikers, one ditty on the Strike. Attached.

Name and address of printer of such circulars At present unknown.

Precautions taken by Police All necessary precautions taken to prevent trouble at the Mill and vicinity.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
<i>A. Goubt.</i> D.S.	<i>W. Johnson.</i> Inspector.	<i>WM</i>	<i>J. Y. Wang</i> D.S.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.